Hand-List of the Birds of Borneo.

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About the earliest list of Bornean Birds must be that contained in the Appendix to Hugh Low's book, "Sarawak; its Inhabitants and Productions: being notes during a residence in that country with His Excellency Mr. Brooke." This was published in 1848: and the Appendix appears to be a list of all Bornean species then in the British Museum, which had been enriched by Low's collections of mammals, birds and insects. The list contains 59 species of Birds.

In 1863 P. L. Sclater remarks that no connected list of the birds of Borneo had ever been published, and as a start, he gives an account of 134 species from Banjermasin collected by J. L. Motley.

After some 10 years, the great Italian work, "Catalogo sistematico degli Uccelli di Borneo," by Count Salvadori, appeared in 1874. This was largely based on the collections of Doria and Beccari, formed in Sarawak in 1865-7; but at the same time the author incorporated all previous literature on the subject, resulting in a fine volume of some 400 pages, recording and discussing 392 Bornean species, besides indicating about 50 more species which he thought would eventually be found in Borneo, and, sure enough, for the most part have since been found.

A "Liste des Oiseaux de Borneo" by M. Vorderman appeared in 1887, only to be superseded in 1889 by A. H. Everett's "List of the birds of the Bornean Group of Islands," which was published in Journal 20 of the Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society. This records 570 species, from which we must deduct 34 from Palawan, which the author includes in his Bornean group. More recent researches indicate that Palawan has a closer affinity with the Philippines than with Borneo and for that reason is usually excluded from a strictly Bornean list.

Although several local lists and miscellaneous papers on the subject have appeared since, this list by the late Mr. A. H. Everett is still the most recent summary of the Birds of Borneo.

In the Philippines there is the Hand-List by R. C. McGregor and D. C. Worcester, which appeared in 1906, followed in 1909 by the former author's admirable "Manual of Philippine Birds," recording 739 species from this extensive region of islands. Then in the Malay Peninsula, Mr. H. C. Robinson, the Director of the Federated Malay States' Museums, has revised his Hand-List of the Birds for that region down to 1910; he records 642 species. To bring Borneo up to date I have prepared the present list, which numbers 555 species.

The extensive, but by no means complete, bibliography given at the end of this list, indicates that much has already been written on the Birds of Borneo, so that general remarks on any of the species are likely to be mere repetitions. The following pages therefore purport to be a bare list (and no more) of all the Birds now known from Borneo.

The order and nomenclature followed is that of the British Museum Hand-list, modified by the introduction of subspecific names and by the researches of recent writers into that neverfailing source of contention, "the priority heap," by which I mean the books of those earlier ornithologists whose descriptions have been missed or misunderstood. The study of their writings seems to be more productive of "new" names than any exploration of a new country; however we must continue to hope that the bed-rock of nomenclature will be reached some day. Mr. G. M. Mathews in Novitates Zoologicae 1910 (Vol. XVII. pp. 492-503) introduces some important alterations for well-known, long-established names, but as he qualifies these alterations by writing "I cannot claim that all such introductions are final and only offer them and invite criticism.....," I have not adopted them in this list, beyond noticing them in foot-notes.

The evolution of a local list is a subject of some interest, as it indicates the doubtful ways by which the number of species is increased. It appears to go through three distinct stages. First of all (as in the case of Bornean lists), collections from the East Indies (apparently labelled thus) were sent to Europe for study, and their interest lay in the fact that they came from a new region; the subordinate fact that some specimens came from Java, others from the Moluccas and so on, was of less moment, so our Bornean list obtained rather a false start by the addition of foreigners.

The second stage is marked by a glut of descriptions, based on single specimens, on one sex or on restricted local varieties. This stage may be said to culminate in the great *Hand-list of Birds* issued by the British Museum (1899-1909), where all these names are listed as separate species. The compiler of a local list during the period of these two stages has therefore to face a good deal of weeding work. Borneo has been particularly fortunate in the

eminent ornithologists who have interested themselves in this work, so that the weeding process has progressed with great care and exercise of sound principles.

The third stage is essentially one of reduction, which is simplified by the use of subspecific names. Sufficient time has also elapsed for us to assert with some confidence that a typical Australian species, for instance, recorded in 1840 from Borneo, but not again since, does not occur in Borneo at all. From our 20th century standpoint we can feel sure that this old record was a mistake. The use of subspecific names, which is really only an expression of our belief in Evolution, assists materially the work of reduction. Slightly differing forms are descended from forms, which in turn slightly differ from their parent forms; geological changes in the face of the earth assist newly separated groups of individuals to develop characteristics of their own by which they differ from their parent forms, who in turn evolve on a line of their own, again differing slightly, so that we can distinguish geographical races or sub-species.

In drawing up our list we find that two forms hitherto recorded as two separate and distinct species in Borneo can be reduced to one, to which the second has to be referred as a slightly different local race occupying a different part of the country or altitude. The conclusion of this third stage we hope will be a revised edition of the British Museum Hand-list, with full regard paid to the subspecific or specific distinctions of all named forms. Local lists, such as this, can only be offered as material for assistance in the production of that revised Hand-list; in no sense can they claim to be final. For that reason the present adoption or rejection of any particular name is of comparatively little importance, as it merely implies the opinion of one individual against that of another, with the excellent chance of a third individual correcting both.

The evolution of our nomenclature proceeds in two ways, (i) by small and continual changes, such as the description of new forms, the recovery of old names, the publication of local lists, etc. and (ii) by big mutations,—a happy combination of the two great rival theories! These "mutations" are exemplified by the great catalogues which appear once every 40 or 50 years, each forming a new basis for further study. In the Insect world we have good instances in the great Catalogue of Coleoptera issued by Gemminger and Harold in 1870, now superseded by Schenkling's Coleopterorum Catalogus; similarly Kirby's great catalogue of Diurnal Lepidoptera of the same date is now giving place to Seitz's "Macrolepidoptera of the world."

I have departed slightly from the usual method of writing trinomials by marking the difference between the specific and subspecific names. The usual way adopted of course is to write them thus: Chloropsis viridis viriditectus Hartert.

The objection to this is that we have to remember an extra name, resulting, more often than not, in forgetting both. It seems more important to remember the *specific* name first, as it denotes the whole distribution of that one species; then stretch our memory a little further to remember that it is followed by a subspecific name, and we know that the Bornean form is slightly different, which appears to me sufficient for all practical purposes. As the form in question is consistently different in some small points it is rightly given a name, which I indicate in less prominent type.

Another "improvement" (if such it is) I have adopted is the retention of the author's name for the species. In the instance given above this is dropped out and the author of the subspecies apparently gets the credit for all three names! But on the principal of "honour to whom honour is due," I have retained it, and partly because it serves to mark off the subspecific name as a thing apart.

Carrying this to its logical conclusion I should put the author's name after the genus too, but here I plead the necessity of generic and specific names running together. Altered to the "ideal" form therefore, adopted throughout this list, the above-mentioned species is written thus:—

Chloropsis viridis Horsfield viriditectus Hartert.

shortened to:-

Chloropsis viridis Horsf: viriditectus Hart.

The use of the subspecific name, whether the same as the specific, or not, implies that other subspecies exist in neighbouring countries.

To add a little local interest to an otherwise dull list of names I have endeavoured to give (i) the name of the first man who collected each species in Borneo and the earliest date of its capture, (ii) the name of the first man who recorded it from Borneo and the date of his published record.

With the older records this has proved rather difficult and those given as before 1855 must be accepted as apparently the first records. Thanks to the copious literature on the Birds of Borneo, I have been able to give names and dates for most of the birds collected from that year onwards. The number in thick type between the names of collector and recorder refers to the bibliography which follows the list of species.

The earliest note in literature on any Bornean bird appears to be that of the historian of the T'ang dynasty (618-906).

Groeneveldt¹ translates the passage thus: "There is also a bird called s'âri (beo², gracula religiosa³), which understands human speech; its body is black, its head red and it has claws like a hawk." This note appears in an account of Poli, which Groeneveldt, following all Chinese geographers, places on the north coast of Sumatra. Hose and McDougall⁴, however, give reasons for supposing it to be in Borneo.

In the history of the Ming dynasty (1368-1643) among the products of the country of Banjermasin are mentioned peacocks and parrots, neither of which (sens. strict.) occur in Borneo, though we have of course a peacock-pheasant and parroquets.

Captain Daniel Beeckman⁶ visited Banjermasin in 1714. In describing the features of the country he writes: "As to the Birds, I met with none such as we have in *England*, except the Sparrow. Here are Parrots and Parrokets of various sorts and sizes, from the bigness of a Bulfinch to that of a Raven; particularly a sort called by the *Banjareens* Luree (that are brought hither by the *Maccassars*) which they so much admire for their Beauty, Docility and sweet Smell, that there are few Houses without one of them; they give sometimes six or seven pieces of Eight for one; I bought several, but the cold Weather at Sea killed them."

However, interesting as these old writers are, we may confine our "earliest," records to post-Linnean days (1758 and after) from which the present-day system of scientific nomenclature dates.

During the time of the Dutch East India Company which came to an end in 1796, nothing seems to have been done to explore the interior of Borneo, the Company contenting themselves with a few trading posts established on the south and west coasts. In 1820 however a start was made by the Natural History Commission of Batavia, who appointed naturalists to collect and explore in Borneo.

The principal pioneers of this time are Diard (1826), Salomon Muller (1836), Henrici (1832), Schwaner (1841-7), and Croockewit (1851).

^{1.} W. P. Groeneveldt. "Notes on the Malay Archipelago and Malacca, compiled from Chinese sources." 1876. Batavia. p. 83.

^{2.} Finsch (1905) quotes von Berchtold who collected this in Borneo "Bei Pontianak heisst dieser Vogel Beo', am oberen Kapuas Teong."

^{3.} The Mynah, now known as Eulabes javanensis (Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Malacca and South Burmah), probably a subspecies of the Indian E, religiosa, has a black head; but the prominent yellow wattles and beak may be responsible for the description of red head.

^{4.} C. Hose and W. McDougall. "The Pagan Tribes of Borneo." 1912. Vol. I. p. 11.

^{5.} Groeneveldt, l. c. p. 107.

^{6.} Daniel Beeckman. "A Voyage to and from the Island of Borneo." 1718, pp. 38, 39.

^{7.} For a good summary of collectors and recorders of Bornean Birds see O. Finsch in Notes from the Leyden Museum, Vol. XXVI. pp. 1-8, 1905.

R. A. Soc., No. 67, 1914.

Northern Borneo remained practically a terra incognita until the arrival of Sir James Brooke in Sarawak in 1839 and his subse-

quent installation as Rajah in 1842.

Sir James Brooke himself is responsible for many Bornean birds in the British Museum, but the real start in Sarawak was made by Hugh Low, a young naturalist who came out in 1846, and published his experiences in 1848. At the end of his book, as already mentioned, appears the first list of Bornean Birds.

The bibliography I have given at the end of this paper indicates the further development of the study of the Bornean Avifauna. Although extensive this bibliography is by no means

complete.

It has been complied for three purposes: (i) with reference to all first records of Bornean species, (ii) with reference to the latest names adopted in this list, and (iii) with reference to all papers strictly devoted to Bornean birds.

Some notes on the geographical distribution of Bornean birds

are reserved for another occasion.

The records of the 555 species accepted in the following list from Borneo are due to 43 different authors. Of these the name of Dr. R. B. Sharpe stands out a long way ahead of the others as responsible for the addition of no less than 145 species to the Bornean list. Next to him come the celebrated ornithologists, Salvadori, Sclater and Schlegel, each responsible for about 50 species. Bonaparte, Muller, Motley and Dillwyn, follow with over

Turning to collectors (or employers of native collectors) who are responsible for our knowledge of the Avifauna of Borneo, we find 36 names in all, of whom five stand out: Muller with nearly 70 species, Diard and Schwaner with over 50 each from Dutch Borneo, Whitehead who added 59 species from Northern Borneo only, and Motley with 58 from Labuan and Banjermasin. In Sarawak the joint collections of Doria and Beccari added over 40 species. The late Mr. A. H. Everett was responsible for 28 species, collected in Sarawak and in North Borneo. The Sarawak Museum has added 12 species to the list.

The following figures illustrate the rate at which the Bornean

list has grown:

Up to the end of 1850 about 50 non-Passerine birds had been recorded and about 60 Passerines. The former increased (in round numbers) to 100 in 1860, to 180 in 1870, to 240 in 1880, the latter to 80 in 1860, to 120 in 1870, to 170 in 1880. In the following decade, Whitehead's great collections were described; these were in the main responsible for the last great increase; the non-Passerine birds went up to about 290 by the end of 1890, the Passerines increased from 170 to nearly 240; the next decade added 26 to the former, 9 to the latter. Since 1901, six non-Passerine and nine Passerine birds have been added.

ORDER I. GALLIFORMES.

Sub-Order I. Megapodii.

FAM. I. MEGAPODIIDAE.

1. Megapodius nicobariensis Blyth cumingi Dillw.
Cuming's Megapode. Motley 38 Dillwyn 1851.

Sub-Order II. Phasiani.

FAM. II. PHASIANIDAE.

- 2. Rhizothera longirostris Temm. longirostris Temm.
 The Long-billed Francolin. A. H. Everett 225 Walden 1872.
- 3. RHIZOTHERA LONGIROSTRIS Temm. dulitensis Grant.
 The Dulit Long-billed Francolin. C. Hose 72 Grant 1895.
- 4. Arboricola Brunneipectus Blyth hyperythra Sharpe.
 The Lawas Tree-Partridge. Treacher 163 Sharpe 1879.
- 5. Arboricola Graydoni Sharpe and Chubb. Graydon's Tree-Partridge.

Graydon 207 Sharpe & Chubb 1909.

6. TROPICOPERDIX CHARLTONI Eyton. Charlton's Forest-Partridge.

1881 W. B. Pryer 115 Nicholson 1883.1

7. Haematortyx sanguinicers Sharpe.
The Crimson-headed Wood-Partridge.

Treacher 163 Sharpe 1879.

8. Caloperdix oculea Temm. borneensis Grant. The Bornean Ferruginous Wood-Partridge.

C. Hose 71 Grant 1893.

9. Rollulus Roulroul Scop.
The Crested Wood-Partridge.

1836 S. Muller 113 S. Muller 1839-44.

- Melanoperdix nigra Vig.
 The Black Wood-Partridge. 1826 Daird 138 Schlegel 1857.
- 11. EXCALFACTORIA CHINENSIS Linn.
 The Painted Quail. 1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.
- 12. Acomus Erythrophthalmus Raffl. pyronotus Gray.
 The Bornean Crestless Fireback.
 1845 Schwaner 19 Bonaparte 1856.
- 13. LOPHURA NOBILIS Sel.
 The Bornean Crested Fireback.
 1836 S. Muller 113 S. Muller 1839-44.
- 14. Lobiophasis bulweri Sharpe.
 Bulwer's Wattled Pheasant.

 Low 148 Sharpe 1874.
- Sharpe (1890) states that this was obtained by Pryer, but was left out of his list by accident in 1881. Nicholson (1883) is thus the first to record it, though his specimen was collected by Lempriere.

15. Polyplectrum Malaccensis Scop. schleiermacheri Brüggem.
The Bornean Peacock Pheasant.

Fischer 22 Bruggemann 1877.

16. Argusianus argus Linn. grayi Elliott.1

The Bornean Argus Pheasant.

1836 S. Muller 113 S. Muller 1839-44.

ORDER II. COLUMBIFORMES.

FAM. III. TRERONIDAE.

Sub-fam. 1. Treroninae.

17. Sphenocercus oxyurus Temm.
The Long-tailed Green Pigeon.

1843-7 Schwaner 16 Bonaparte 1854.

18. Butreron Capelli Temm.

The Large Thick-billed Green Pigeon.

1836 S. Muller 141 Sclater 1863.

19. TRERON NIPALENSIS Hodgs.

The Thick-billed Green Pigeon.

1836 S. Muller 113 S. Muller 1839-44.

20. Osmotreron fulvicollis Wagl. fulvicollis Wagl.
The Rufous-necked Fruit Pigeon. 221 Temminek 1835.

21. Osmotreron fulvicollis Wagl. baramensis Meyer. The Chestnut-breasted Fruit Pigeon.

W. B. Pryer 166 Sharpe 1881.

22. OSMOTRERON VERNANS Linn.

The Rosy-necked Fruit Pigeon.

1843-7 Schwaner 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

23. OSMOTRERON OLAX Temm.

The Common Green Pigeon.

1843-7 Schwaner 141 Sclater 1863.

Sub-fam. 2. Ptilopodinae.

24. Leucotreron Jambu Gm.
The Jambu Fruit Pigeon.

1843-7 Schwaner 141 Sclater 1863.

H. J. Kelsall (1891) describes a new Jungle Fowl as Gallus violaceus
from a specimen in confinement in the Botanic Gardens, Singapore.
It was obtained by a native dealer who said it (and one other) came
from Borneo.

The same writer (1894) notes two more in the possession of a Singapore dealer, who said he thought they came from Java. Beebe (1914) in "Zoologica" p. 284, states that it is a first generation hybrid between a wild cock Gallus varius and a domestic hen, "known to the Javanese as Bekisars."

Sub-fam. 3. Carpophaginae.

25. CARPOPHAGA AENEA Linn.
The Green Imperial Pigeon.

1854-6 Wallace1 141 Sclater 1863.

26. Carpophaga pickeringi Cass.

Pickering's Tree Pigeon. A. H. Everett 67 Grant 1888.

27. Ducula Badia Raffles.

The Brown Fruit Pigeon.

1888 Whitehead 177 Sharpe 1888.

28. Myristicivora bicolor Scop. bicolor Scop. The Nutmeg Pigeon.

1843-7 Schwaner 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

FAM. IV. COLUMBIDAE.

Sub-fam. 1. Columbinae.

29. Columba Grisea Bp.
The Grey Rock-Pigeon. 1826 Diard 132 Salvadori 1874.

30. Columba Griseigularis Wald, and Layard.
The Grey-throated Rock-Pigeon. Pretyman 44 Everett 1887.

Sub-fam. 2. Macropygiinae.

31. Macropygia phasianella Temm. emiliana Bp.
The Malayan Cuckoo-Dove. Treacher 163 Sharpe 1879.

32. Macropygia Ruficers Temm. nana Stresem. The Little Bornean Cuckoo-Dove.

1887 Whitehead 185 Sharpe 1890.

FAM. V. PERISTERIDAE.

Sub-fam. 1. Turturinae.

33. Streptopelia bitorquata Temm. dussumieri Temm.
The Bornean Turtle-Dove. Pryer 166 Sharpe 1881.

34. Spilopelia Chinensis Scop. tigrina Temm.
The Malayan Spotted Dove.

1843-7 Schwaner 138 Schlegel 1857.

Sub-fam. 2. Geopelinae.

35. Geopelia striata Linn.
The Barred Ground Dove.

1843-7 Schwaner 138 Schlegel 1857.

1. Wallace published his record in 1865; his visit to Sarawak lasted from the end of 1854 to the beginning of 1856. Motley was in Labuan up to 1855, when the Natural History of Labuan was produced. In 1860 he was killed in Banjermasin, but there seems to be no clue to date his removal from Labuan to Banjermasin.

Sub-fam. 3. Phabinae.

36. Chalcophaps indica Linn.
The Bronze-winged Dove.

1836 S. Muller 17 Bonaparte 1854.

Sub-fam. 4. Calaenadinae.

37. Calaenas nicobarica Linn.
The Nicobar Pigeon.

Low 152 Sharpe 1875.

ORDER III. RALLIFORMES.

FAM. VI. RALLIDAE.

38. HYPOTAENIDIA STRIATA Linn.
The Blue-breasted Banded Rail.

1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

39. Rallina fasciata Raffles.
The Malayan Banded Crake.

1866 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

40. Porzana pusilla Pall. auricularis Reichenb.
Baillon's Eastern Crake. A. H. Everett 154 Sharpe 1877.

41. Poliolimnas cinereus Vieill.
The Sandwich Rail.

119 Bonaparte 1856.

42. Limnobaenus fuscus Linn.
The Ruddy Crake. 1843-7 Schwaner 139 Schlegel 1863.

43. Limnobaenus paykulli, Ljung. The Barred Crake. 1854-6 Wallace **226** Wallace 1865.

44. AMAURORNIS PHOENICURA Forst. javanica Horsf.
The White-breasted Water-hen.

1826 Diard 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

45. Gallinula tenebrosa Gould frontata Wall.
Wallace's Malayan Moor-hen. Grabowsky 10 Blasius 1884.

46. Gallinula chloropus Linn. orientalis Horsf.
The Eastern Moor-hen.

1843-7 Schwaner 139 Schlegel 1865.

47. Gallicrex cinera Gm.
The Water-cock. 1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

48. Porphyrio calvus Vieill. calvus Vieill. The Javan Gallinule.

1867 Semmelink 21 Bruggemann 1876.

ORDER IV. PODICIPEDIDIFORMES. FAM. VII. PODICIPEDIDAE.

49. Podiceps fluviatilis Tunst. philippensis Bonnat.
The Philippine Grebe. A. H. Everett 73 Grant 1898.

^{1.} Dr. Van Oort informs me that this species is represented in the Leyden Museum from Borneo, but that no collector's name is given.

50. Podicers tricolor Gray. Gray's Eastern Grebe.

223 Vorderman 1887.

ORDER V. PROCELLARIIFORMES.

FAM. VIII. PUFFINIDAE.

Sub-fam. Puffininae.

51. Puffinus leucomelas Temm.
The Eastern Shearwater.

Pryer 166 Sharpe 1881.

ORDER VI. LARIFORMES.

FAM. IX. LARIDAE.

Sub-fam. 1. Sterninae.

52. Hydrochelidon leucoptera Meisn, and Schinz. The White-winged Black Marsh-Tern.

1881 Grabowsky 9 Blasius 1883.

53. Hydrochelidon hybrida Pall.¹ The Whiskered Marsh-Tern. 1826 Diard **139** Schlegel 1863.

54. Gelochelidon anglica Mon.²
The Gull-billed Tern. 1860 Motley **141** Sclater 1863.

55. Sterna Bergii Licht.
The Caspian Tern. Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

56. Sterna anaestheta Scop. anaestheta Scop.
The Panayan Tern. 1826 Diard 139 Schlegel 1863.

57. Sterna fuliginosa Gm.³
The Sooty Tern.

123 Pelzeln 1865.

58. Sterna minuta Linn. sinensis Gm.
The Chinese Tern. 1826 Diard 139 Schlegel 1863.

59. Sterna melanauchen Temm.⁴
The Black-naped Tern. 1867 Beccari **132** Salvadori 1874.

60. Anous stolidus Linn.
The Common Noddy.

123 Pelzeln 1865.

61. Micranous Leucocapillus Gould.
The White-headed Noddy. Ussher 157 Sharpe 1878.

- 1. Mathews substitutes leucoparcia Natt. for hybrida.
- 2. Mathews substitutes nilotica Gm. for anglica.
- 3. Mathews substitutes fuscata Linn. for fuliginosa.
- 4. Everett (1889) records both S. melanauchen and S. sumatranus from Borneo; for the latter he quotes Doria and Beccari's collection named by Salvadori. Saunders (1896) places Everett's name as a synonym of S. saundersi and Salvadori's under S. melanauchen, although both records refer to the same bird!!
- 5. Mathews substitutes Megalopterus Boie for Micranous.
- R. A. Soc., No. 67, 1914.

Sub-fam. 2. Larinae.

62. Larus Ridibundus Linn.
The Brown-headed Gull.

201 Sharpe 1899.

ORDER VII. CHARADRIIFORMES.

Sub-Order I. Charadrii. FAM. X. CHARADRIIDAE.

Sub-fam. 1. Arenariinae.

63. Arenaria² interpres Linn.
The Turnstone. 1866 Beccari **132** Salvadori 1874.

Sub-fam. 2. Charadriinae.

- 64. SQUATAROLA HELVETICA Linn.³
 The Grey Plover. 1826 Diard **105** Motley & Dillwyn 1855.
 - 65. Charadrius⁴ dominicus Mull. fulvus Gm. The Eastern Golden Plover.

1836 S. Muller 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

- 66. Ochthodromus⁵ geoffroyi Wagl.
 The Large Sand-Plover. 1826 Diard **141** Sclater 1863.
- 67. Ochthodromus Pyrrhothorax Gould.
 The Lesser Sand-Plover. 1826 Diard 139 Schlegel 1865.
- 68. OCHTHODROMUS VEREDUS Gould.
 The Eastern Dotterel. A. H. Everett 45 Everett 1889.
- 69. Aegialitis⁶ dubia Scop.
 The Little Ringed Plover. 1836 S. Muller **141** Sclater 1863.
- 70. AEGIALITIS PERONI Bp.

 The Malayan Ringed Plover.

 1836 S. Muller 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.
- 71. Aegialitis alexandrinus Linn.
 The Kentish Plover. 1886 Whitehead 45 Everett 1889.

Sub-fam. 3. Himantopodinae.

- 72. Himantopus I Himantopus Linn.
 The Black-winged Stilt. Grabowsky 10 Blasius 1884.
- 73. Himantopus leucocephalus Gould. The Australian Stilt. 1843-7 Schwaner 139 Schlegel 1864.
- 1. Sharpe (1899) gives "Indian Ocean, China to Malay Archipelago (winter)" in his note of the distribution of this species. I can find no record of it on the shores of Borneo.
- 2. Mathews substitutes Morinella Meyer and Wolf for Arenaria.
- 3. Mathews substitutes squatarola Linn. for helvetica.
- 4. Mathews substitutes Pluvialis Schaeffer for Charadrius.
- 5. Mathews substitutes Eupoda Brandt for Ochthodromus.
- 6. Mathews substitutes Charadrius Linn, for Aegialitis.
- 7. Mathews substitutes Hypsibates Nitzsch. for Himantopus.

Sub-fam. 4. Totaninae.

- 74. Numerius arquata Linn.
 The Curlew. 1851 Croockewit **139** Schlegel 1864.
- 75. Numenius cyanopus Vieill.
 The Eastern Curlew. 1851 Croockewit **139** Schlegel 1864.
- 76. Numenius Phaeopus Linn. variegatus Scop.
 The Eastern Whimbrel. 1843-7 Schwaner 139 Schlegel 1864.
- 77. Limosa lapponica Linn. novae-zealandiae Gray.
 The Bar-tailed Godwit. A. H. Everett 157 Sharpe 1878.
- 78. Limosa Limosa Linn.
 The Black-tailed Godwit. 1826 Diard **139** Schlegel 1864.
- 79. Macrorhamphus¹ taczanowskii Verr. The Larger Brown Snipe. 1826 Diard **139** Schlegel 1864.
- 80. Totanus calidris Linn.
 The Common Redshank. 1826 Diard 139 Schlegel 1864.
- 81. Totanus stagnatilis Bechst.
 The Marsh Sandpiper. 1843-7 Schwaner 139 Schlegel 1864.
- 82. Helodromas² ochropus Linn.

 The Green Sandpiper.

 201 Sharpe² 1899.
- 83. Heteractitis brevides Vieill.

 1836 S. Muller 113 S. Muller 1839-44.

 The Short-legged Sandpiper.
 - 84. Tringoides⁴ hypoleucus Linn.
 The Common Sandpiper.

1836 S. Muller 113 S. Muller 1839-44.

- 85. Terekia cinera Guldenst. The Terek Sandpiper. 1865 Beccari 132 Salvadori 1874.
- 86. Pseudoglottis guttifer Nordm.
 Armstrong's Sandpiper.

1913 Sarawak Museum 111 Moulton 1914.

- 87. GLOTTIS NEBULARIUS Gunn.
 The Greenshank. 1826 Diard 139 Schlegel 1864.
- 88. RHYACOPHILUS GLAREOLA Gm.
 The Wood Sandpiper. 1836 S. Muller 139 Schlegel 1864.
- 1. Mathews substitutes Limnodromus Neuwied for Macrorhamphus.
- Mathews substitutes Tringa Linn, for Helodromas.
 Sharpe (1899) in the Hand-List gives the distribution of this species as "Europe and N. Asia. Africa, Indian Peninsula to Malay Archipelago (winter)."
 I can find no record of it for Borneo.
 - Mathews substitutes Heteroscelus Baird for Heteractitic
- 4. Mathews substitutes Actitis Illiger for Tringoides.
- 5. Mathews substitutes Xenus Kaup for Terekia.

89. PAVONCELLA PUGNAX Linn.

The Ruff. Lempriere 115 Nicholson 1883.

Sub-fam. 5. Scolopacinae.

90. Calidris¹ arenaria Linn.¹

The Sanderling. A. H. Everett 47 Everett 1890.

91. Limonites minuta Leisl. ruficollis Pall.

The Eastern Little Stint. 1866 Beccari 132 Salvadori 1874.

92. LIMONITES DAMACENSIS Horsf.

The Long-toed Stint. 1843-7 Schwaner 139 Schlegel 1864.

93. Ancylochilus² subarquatus Guldenst.².
The Pigmy Curlew. 1826 Diard **113** S. Muller 1839-44.

94. Tringa³ crassirostris Temm. and Schleg.³
The Eastern Knot. 1826 Diard **139** Schlegel 1864.

95. Pelidna alpina Linn.
The Dunlin. 1836 S. Muller 139 Schlegel 1864.

96. Limicola platyrhyncha Temm.

The Broad-billed Sandpiper.

201 Sharpe* 1899.

97. Gallinggo stenura Kuhl.
The Pintail Snipe. 1843-7 Schwaner 139 Schlegel 1864.

98. Gallinago megala Swinh. Swinhoe's Pintail Snipe.

1887 Whitehead 185 Sharpe 1890.

99. Gallinago gallinago Linn.
The Common Snipe. 1885 Whitehead 145 Seebohm 1887.

100. Rostratula capensis Linn.
The Painted Snipe. 1851 Croockewit 139 Schlegel 1864.

- 1. Mathews substitutes Arenaria Bechst. for Calidris and leucophaea Pall, for arenaria.
- 2. Mathews substitutes Erolia Vieillot for Ancylochilus and ferruginea Brunnich for subarquatus.
- 3. Mathews substitutes Canutus Brehm for Tringa and magnus Gould for crassirostris.
- 4. Sharpe (1899) in the *Hand-List* gives the Eastern range of this species as "Indian Peninsula, China to Moluccas (winter)."

 I can find no record for Borneo.

5. Whitehead notes that "this was apparently the commonest Snipe in Borneo, nearly all the Snipes shot in that island and Palawan being of this species."

All the Snipe in the Sarawak Museum come from Sarawak (Baram to Kuching) and all are referable to Gallinago stenura. A four days' bag (193 head, which is large for Sarawak) was obtained at Lundu, Western Sarawak, in January this year and I found they were all G. stenura.

The occurrence of G. gallinago seems to be based on one specimen

shot by Whitehead at Labuan in 1885.

Sub-Order II. Parrae. FAM. XI. PARRIDAE.

101. Hydrophasianus chirurgus Scop.

The Pheasant-tailed Jacana. Grabowsky 10 Blasius 1884.

102. Hydralector¹ Gallinacea Temm.

The Australian Jacana. Grabowsky **10** Blasius 1884.

Sub-Order III. Cursorii. FAM. XII. GLAREOLIDAE.

103. STILTIA ISABELLA Vieill.
The Long-legged Pratincole.

1843-7 Schwaner 139 Schlegel 1865.

104. GLAREOLA² ORIENTALIS Leach.
The Large Indian Pratincole.

1843-7 Schwaner 132 Salvadori 1874.

Sub-Order IV. Oedicnemi. FAM. XIII. OEDICNEMIDAE.

105. Orthorhamphus magnirostris Vieill.
The Large-billed Thicknee. A. H. Everett 43 Everett 1886.

ORDER VIII. ARDEIFORMES.

Sub-Order I. Plataleae.

FAM. XIV. IBIDAE.

106. Ibis Melanocephalus Lath.
The White Ibis. 1892 Sarawak Museum **215** Shelford 1902.

107. Inocotis papillosa Temm.

The Black Ibis. 1836 S. Muller 113 S. Muller 1839-44.

108. Plegadis⁴ falcinellus Linn.
The Glossy Ibis. 1851 Croockewit **139** Schlegel 1863.

FAM. XIVa. PLATALEIDAE.

108a. PLATALEA REGIA Gould.
The Australian Spoonbill.

45 Everett⁵ 1889.]

- 1. Mathews substitutes Irediparra Mathews for Hydralector.
- 2. Mathews substitutes Trachelia Scopoli for Glareola.
- 3. Two specimens in the Sarawak Museum; Shelford records the second.
- 4. Mathews substitutes Egatheus Billberg for Plegadis.
- 5. Everett records Platalea intermedia Grant from Borneo fide Buttikofer. Dr. Van Oort kindly calls my attention to his paper in Notes from the Leyden Museum. Vol. XXIX. p. 68, in which he shows that the Bornean record rests on a bird from Boeroe (=Buru). The species therefore must be expunged from the Bornean list.

Sub-Order II. Ciconiae.

FAM. XV. CINCONIIDAE.

109. Dissoura episcopus Bodd. stormi Blas.
The White-necked Stork.

139 Schlegel 1864.

110. Leptoptilus javanicus Horsf. The Smaller Adjutant. 1865-7 Beccari **132** Salvadori 1874.

Sub-Order III. Ardeae.

FAM. XVI. ARDEIDAE.

111. Pyrrherodias purpurea Linn. manillensis Meyer.
The Eastern Purple Heron.

1843-7 Schwaner 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

112. Ardea sumatrana Raffles.
The Dusky Grey Heron.
Ussher 163 Sharpe 1870.

113. Mesophoyx intermedia Wagl.

The Smaller Egret. 1865 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

114. Herodias alba Linn. timoriensis Less.

The Timor Egret. 1826 Diard 139 Schlegel 1863.

115. Lepterodius gularis Bosc. asha Sykes. The Indian Reef Heron.

1902 Sarawak Museum 214 Shelford 1901.2

116. Garzetta Garzetta Linn. The Little Egret.

1851 Croockewit 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

117. Demiegretta sacra Gm.
The Eastern Blue Heron.

Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

118. Nycticorax nycticorax Linn.
The Night Heron. 1851 Croockewit 141 Sclater 1863.

119. NYCTICORAX MANILLENSIS Vig.
The Philippine Night Heron.

A. H. Everett 198 Sharpe 1894.

120. Gorsachius Melanolopha Raffies.

The Malay Bittern. Treacher 163 Sharpe 1879.

121. Butorides Javanica Horsf. javanica Horsf.
The Little Green Heron.

1836 S. Muller 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

^{1.} A Bornean specimen in the Leyden Museum purchased in 1863. Collector unknown.

^{2.} In the Sarawak Museum Report dated Feb. 1901, Shelford states that this species must be added to the Bornean fauna. The oldest specimen in the Museum is dated 1902.

^{3.} Mathews substitutes Egretta Forster for Garzetta.

122. Butorides Javanica Horsf. amurensis Schrenck.
The Northern Little Green Heron.

1836 S. Muller 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

- 123. Ardeola Bacchus Bp.
 The Chinese Pond-Heron. C. Hose **209** Sharpe 1898.
- 124. Ardeola speciosa Horsf.
 The Malayan Pond-Heron.

1841-7 Schwaner 139 Schlegel 1863.

- 125. Bubulcus coromanda Bodd.
 The Cattle Egret. 1865 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.
- 126. Ardetta¹ sinensis Gm.
 The Yellow Bittern. 1841-7 Schwaner **139** Schlegel 1863.
- 127. Ardetta cinnamomea Gm.
 The Chestnut Bittern. 1841-7 Schwaner 139 Schlegel 1863.
- 128. Nannochus Eurythmus Swinh. The Eastern Bittern. 1841 Schwaner **139** Schlegel 1863.²
- 129. Dupetor³ flavicollis Lath. flavicollis Lath.

 The Black Bittern. 1836 S. Muller **139** Schlegel 1863.

ORDER IX. ANSERIFORMES.

FAM. XVII. ANATIDAE.

Sub-fam. 1. Plectropterinae.

130. NETTOPUS COROMANDELIANA Gm.
The Cotton Teal. Grabowsky 10 Blasius 1884.

Sub-fam. 2. Anatinae.

- 131. Dendrocygna arcuata Cuv.
 The Whistling Teal. 1866 Semmelink 223 Vorderman 1887.
- 132. Dendrocygna Javanica Horsf.
 The Javanese Whistling Teal.

1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

- 133. Anas Boscas Linn.⁴
 The Mallard.
- 134. Mareca Penelope Linn.
 The Wigeon. 1875 A. H. Everett 154 Sharpe 1877.
- 135. Dafila acuta Linn.
 The Pintail. 1875 A. H. Everett 154 Sharpe 1877.
- 136. Querquedula querquedula Linn.
 The Garganey. Lempriere 115 Nicholson 1883.
- 1. Mathews substitutes Ixobrychus Billberg for Ardetta.
- 2. On the authority of Van Oort (1910) p. 210.
- 3. Mathews substitutes Ardeiralla Bonaparte for Dupetor.
- 4. I have had this species entered on the Bornean list for some time, but have since mislaid the reference and entirely failed to find it again.

137. Spatula clypeata Linn.
The Shoveller. 1894 Sarawak Museum **214** Shelford 1901.

Sub-fam. 3. Fuligulinae.

138. Fuligula fuligula Linn.
The Tufted Duck. A. H. Everett 46 A. H. Everett 1890.

ORDER X. PELECANIFORMES.

FAM. XVIII. PHALACROCORACIDAE.

139. Phalacrocorax¹ sulcirostris Brandt. The Australian Cormorant.

1851 Croockewit 17 Bonaparte 1855.

140. Phalacrocorax pygmaeus Gm. javanicus Horsf.
The Little Cormorant. 1841-7 Schwaner 17 Bonaparte 1855.

FAM. XIX. PLOTIDAE.

141. Plotus Melanograster Gm.
The Indian Darter. 1867 Beccari 132 Salvadori 1874.

FAM. XX. SULIDAE.

142. Sula piscatrix Linn.
The Red-legged Booby. Gulliemard **76** Guillemard 1853.²

143. Sula sula Linn.
The Booby.

Pryer 166 Sharpe 1881.

FAM. XXI. FREGATIDAE.

144. FREGATA AQUILA Linn.
The Frigate Bird.

Treacher 162 Sharpe 1879.

145. FREGATA ARIEL Gould.
The Small Frigate Bird.

Treacher 162 Sharpe 1879.

FAM. XXII. PELECANIDAE.

146. Pelecanius roseus Gm.
The Eastern White Pelican.

209 Grant 1898.3

- 1. Mathews substitutes Carbo Lacépède for Phalacrocorax.
- 2. Sharpe (1879) records this species from Borneo in the collections of Ussher and Treacher. Everett quotes this particular record regardless of Sharpe's remark in 1881—''I fully suspect that the young birds recorded by me from Lawas River and Sandakan (in 1879) really belonged to this species (S. sula), and not to S. piscatrix, to which I referred them.''
- 3. Beccari (1874) suggested that this species might be found in Borneo. Grant (1898) gives its distribution as "Indo-Chinese countries, ranging eastward to Java, Borneo, the Philippines," etc. I can find no definite record for Borneo.

ORDER XI. ACCIPITRIFORMES.

Sub-Order I. Accipitres.

FAM. XXIII. FLACONIDAE.

Sub-fam. 1. Accipitrinae.

147. Circus spilonotus Kaup.
The Eastern Marsh-Harrier.

1874 A. H. Everett 153 Sharpe 1876.

148. ASTUR TRIVIRGATUS Temm. trivirgatus Temm.
The Crested Goshawk. 1836 S. Muller 139 Schlegel 1862.

149. ASTUR SOLOENSIS Horsf.
Horsfield's Short-toed Hawk.

1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

150. Accipiter¹ virgatus Temm. virgatus Temm.²
The Besra Sparrow-Hawk. 1860 Motley **141** Sclater 1863.

Sub-fam. 2. Aquilinae.

151. Lophotriorchis Kieneri Geoffr.
The Rufous-bellied Hawk-Eagle.

1854-6 Wallace 77 Gurney 1863.

152. ICTINAETUS MALAYENSIS Temm.
The Black Eagle. 1865 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

153. Spizaetus alboniger Blyth.
Blyth's Hawk-Eagle. 1854-6 Wallace 228 Wallace 1868.

154. Spizaetus Limnaetus Horsf.
The Changeable Hawk-Eagle.

1836 S. Muller 139 Schlegel 1862.

155. Spilornis Cheela Lath. bacha Daud.3
The Malayan Serpent-Eagle.

1851 Croockewit 139 Schlegel 1862.

1. Mathews substitutes Nisus Lacépède for Accipiter.

2. Sharpe (1899) in the Hand-List gives Accipiter gularis Temm. and Schleg. from "Japan, N. China, Malay Peninsula and Malay Archipelago." I can find no record of it for Borneo. Is it not the northern

form of A. virgatus?

Hartert shows that rufotibialis Sharpe from Kinabalu cannot be kept separate from virgatus. In the original description Sharpe suggests that "it will probably be found that A. rufotibialis is a mountain form of A. virgatus, peculiar to Kina Balu." However Whitehead obtained both forms on the mountain; I obtained virgatus there in 1913 at 3000 ft. Hartert notes that Sharpe made an error in describing the under tail-coverts as chestnut; in Sharpe's second description (Ibis 1889), accompanied by a plate, they are correctly given as white.

3. Buttikofer (1900) unites the Bornean form pallidus Walden with the

Javan bacha, stating that the two are not separable.

Bartlett (1896) writes of Spilornis rajah Sharpe, "This bird is undoubtedly a young specimen of Sp. pallidus. We have another skin with all the pale margins to the feathers of the head and back; it

156. Butastur liventer Temm.²
The Rufous-winged Buzzard-Eagle. 132 Salvadori 1874.

157. Butaster indicus Gm.
The Grey-faced Buzzard-Eagle. Ussher 163 Sharpe 1879.

158. Haliaetus leucogaster Gm.
The White-bellied Sea-Eagle.

A. H. Everett 154 Sharpe 1877.

159. HALIAETUS LEUCORYPHUS Pall.

Pallas's Fishing Eagle.

1892 Sarawak Museum 111 Moulton 1914.

160. Haliastur indus Bodd. intermedius Gurney. Gurney's Brahminy Kite.

1836 S. Muller 114 S. Muller 1839-44.

161. Elanus hypoleucus Gould. Gould's Kite. 1841-7 Schwaner **139** Schlegel 1862.

162. Machaerhamphus alcinus Westerm.
The Slender-billed Pern.

Jameson 78 Gurney 1879.

163. Pernis Ptilonorhynchus Temm.
The Crested Honey-Buzzard.

1865 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

164. Baza jerdoni Blyth.³
Blyth's Cuckoo-Falcon. 1826 Diard **114** S. Muller 1839-44.

Sub-fam. 3. Falconinae.

165. Microhierax fringillarius Drap. fringillarius Drap.
The Malayan Falconet. 1836 S. Muller 139 Schlegel 1862.

appears rather older but cannot be separated from it, all the other Kuching birds vary to the same extent, and show a series of changes of plumage rather interesting."

There are now 12 specimens in the Sarawak Museum, which bear out Mr. Bartlett's remarks and I have no hesitation in sinking S. rajah

as a synonym of S. bacha.

The feathers of the hind-neck and mantle change from a conspicuously white-edged stage to narrower pale buff-edged, to narrow rufousedged and finally to uniform black-brown in old birds. The throat similarly changes from white to rufous buff and finally to black; the abdomen becomes darker with age and the white spots smaller. The Museum series illustrates these changes well.

2. Salvadori (1874) includes this on a Bornean specimen in Mus. Lugd. Everett omits it "pending further evidence" which does not yet appear to be forthcoming. Sharpe (1899) mentions the Greater Sunda Is. in

his note on the distribution of the species.

3. Sharpe (1893) discusses the differences between B. jerdoni and B. borneensis, and in conclusion expresses his belief that the two will eventually prove the same. The series in the Sarawak Museum corroborates this, some agreeing well with jerdoni, others with borneensis, with others intermediate.

It seems unlikely that two species B. borneensis and B. jerdoni, occur side by side in Borneo and I have no doubt that there is only

one variable species.

Finsch (1901) unites the two.

166. Microhierax fringillarius Drap. latifrons Sharpe.
The North Bornean Falconet. Ussher 163 Sharpe 1879.

167. FALCO PEREGRINUS Tunst.
The Peregrine Falcon.

1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

168. Falco ernesti Sharpe.
Hose's Peregrine Falcon.
Pretyman 80 Gurney 1882.

169. FALCO SEVERUS Horsf.
The Indian Hobby.

Fischer 22 Bruggemann 1877.

170. CERCHNEIS TINNUNCULUS Linn.
The Kestrel.
Ussher 162 Sharpe 1879.

Sub-Order II. Pandiones.

FAM. XXIV. PANDIONIDAE.

171. Pandion Haliaetus Linn.
The Osprey. 1841-7 Schwaner 139 Schlegel 1862.

172. Polioaetus ichthyaetus Horsf.
The Large Grey-headed Fishing-Eagle.
1836 S. Muller 114 S. Muller 1839-44.

173. Polioaetus humilis Mull. and Schleg. Hodgson's Fishing-Eagle. 1865-7 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

ORDER XII. STRIGIFORMES.

FAM. XXV. BUBONIDAE.

Sub-fam. 1. Asioninae.

174. Asio accipitrinus Pall.

The Short-eared Owl.

1910 Sarawak Museum 107 Moulton 1911.

Sub-fam. 2. Ketupinae.

175. KETUPA KETUPA Horsf.
The Fishing-Owl.
1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

Sub-fam. 3. Buboninae.

176. Huhua örientalis Horsf.
The Eastern Eagle-Owl.
1867 Semmelink 139 Schlegel 1873.

177. Scops Lempiji Horsf. lempiji Horsf.
The Collared Scops-Owl.

1851 Croockewit 139 Schlegel 1873.

178. Scops Manadensis Quoy and Gaim. brookei Sharpe.
The Rajah's Scops-Owl.

C. Hose 191 Sharpe 1892.

179. Scops Manadensis Sharpe.
The Mantanini Scops-Owl. A. H. Everett 191 Sharpe 1892.

R. A. Soc., No. 67, 1914.

180. Scops Rufescens Horsf.
The Reddish Malayan Scops-Owl.

1826 Diard 100 Low 1848.

181. Heteroscops luciae Sharpe.
Whitehead's Owl. 1888 Whitehead 178 Sharpe 1888.

182. Ninox scutulata Raffl. borneensis Bp. 1 The Bornean Brown Hawk-Owl. 100 Low 1848.

183. Ninox scutulata Raffl. japonica T. & S.
The Japanese Hawk-Owl. 1877 Burbidge 162 Sharpe 1879.

Sub-fam. 4. Syrniinae.

184. Syrnium seloputo Horsf.
The Malayan Wood-Owl.

201 Sharpe² 1899.

185. Syrnium leptogrammicum Temm.
The Bornean Wood-Owl. 1826 Diard 100 Low 1848.

Sub-fam. 5. Nyctalinae.

186. GLAUCIDIUM SYLVATICUM Bp.
The Bornean Owlet.

C. Hose 195 Sharpe 1893.

Sub-fam. 6. Photodilinae.

187. Photodilus Badius Horsf.
The Bay Owl. Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

FAM. XXVI. STRIGIDAE.

188. Strix³ flammea Linn. javanica Gm.
The Indian Screech-Owl.

201 Sharpe⁴ 1899.

ORDER XIII. PSITTACIFORMES.

FAM. XXVII. PSITACIDAE.

Sub-fam. Palaeornithinae.

189. Tanygnathus luzonensis Linn. salvadorii Grant.
Salvadori's Paroquet. A. H. Everett 45 Everett 1889.

190. Palaeornis alexandri Linn. The Javan Parroquet. 1851 Croockewit **141** Sclater 1863.

1. Parrot (1908) revives Bonaparte's name borneensis for this bird in Borneo.

 Salvadori (1874) suggests that this species will be found in Borneo. Sharpe (1899) in the Hand-List gives Greater Sunda Is, for part of its distribution. I can find no definite record for Borneo. Everett (1899) omits it.

3. Mathews substitutes Tyto Billberg for Strix.

4. Sharpe (1899) in the Hand-List includes the Greater and Lesser Sunda Is. in the distribution of this species. I can find no definite record for Borneo.

191. Paleornis Longicauda Bodd.
The Malaccan Parroquet.

1836 S. Muller 113 S. Muller 1839-44.

192. PSITTINUS MALACCENSIS Lath.
The Blue-rumped Parroquet.

1836 S. Muller 113 S. Muller 1839-44.

193. Loriculus galgulus Linn.

The Blue-crowned Hanging-Parroquet.

Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

ORDER XIV. CORACIIFORMES.

Sub-Order I. Podargi.

FAM. XXVIII. PODARGIDAE,

Sub-fam. Podarginae.

194. Batrachostomus auritus Gray.
The Large Malayan Frogmouth. Low 152 Sharpe 1875.

195. Batrachostomus harterti Sharpe.
The Dulit Frogmouth. C. Hose 192 Sharpe 1892.

196. Batrachostomus stellatus Gould.
The Ruddy Malayan Frogmouth.

1841-7 Schwaner 34 Cassin 1851.

197. Batrachostomus mixtus Sharpe.
The Bornean Frogmouth. C. Hose 191 Sharpe 1892.

198. Batrachostomus Javensis Horsf.
The Javan Frogmouth. 1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

199. Batrachostomus affinis Blyth.
The Small Malayan Frogmouth. C. Hose 136 Hartert 1892.

Sub-Order II. Coraciae.

FAM. XXIX. CORACIIDAE.

Sub-fam. Coraciinae.

200. Eurystomus orientalis Linn. orientalis Linn.
The Eastern Roller. 1826 Diard 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

201. Eurystomus orientalis Linn. calonyx Sharpe.
Sharpe's Eastern Roller. A. H. Everett 208 Sharpe 1892.

R. A. Soc., No. 67, 1914.

Sub-Order III. Halcyones.

FAM. XXX. ALCEDINIDAE.

Sub-fam. 1. Alcedininae.

202. Pelargopsis Javana Bodd. innominata¹ Van Oort. The Bornean White-headed Kingfisher.

1826 Diard 141 Sclater 1863.

203. Alcedo Ispida Linn. bengalensis Gm. The Common Indian Kingfisher.

Motley 132 Salvadori² 1874.

204. Alcedo Euryzona Temm.
The Broad-zoned Kingfisher.

35 Cassin 1852.

205. Alcedo Meninting Horsf. meninting Horsf.
The Malayan Kingfisher.

1836 S. Muller 139 Schlegel 1863.

Sub-fam. 2. Daceloninae.

206. CEYX INNOMINATA Salvad.3

The Malayan Three-toed Kingfisher.

Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

207. CARCINEUTES PULCHELLUS Horsf. melanops Bp.

The Bornean Speckled Kingfisher.

1841-7 Schwaner 14 Bonaparte 1850.

208. HALCYON COROMANDA Lath.

The Ruddy Kingfisher.

Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

1. The following pathetic note by Dr. Van Oort indicates the depths to which we have sunk as slaves of Priority: "The form from these parts of the Philippine Islands must bear the name javana Boddaert; it is a miserable fact that a Philippine bird has the epithet javana and a bird from Java that of capensis, but the law of priority requires this."

To this he might have added Rhamphalcyon capensis malaccensis

Sharpe which designates a kingfisher from — Sumatra!

The grey-capped form frascri has been recorded from Borneo, but this requires confirmation.

2. From the literature at my disposal it is not at all clear who recorded this species first from Borneo.

3. Hartert suggests that dillwynni is probably only subspecifically separable from C. tridactyla on the one hand and C, innominata ($\equiv euerythra$) on the other hand. Some of the specimens called C. euerythra in the British Museum are inseparable from C. dillwynni,

others inseparable from C. innominata.

The greater part of the Sarawak Museum series comes from the neighbourhood of Kuching and among these birds I find typical dillwynni, typical cuerythra and intermediates; I therefore merge these two under the name innominata of Salvadori who originally recorded it thus from Borneo although he recognized other species of Ceyx in Borneo. It is evidently a variable species and probably C. tridactyla will have to be used to cover all the forms.

209. HALCYON PILEATA Bodd.

The Black-capped Kingfisher.

1854-6 Wallace 132 Salvadori 1874.

210. HALCYON SANCTA Vig. and Horsf.

The Sacred Kingfisher. 1836 S. Muller 139 Schlegel 1863.

211. Halcyon chiloris Bodd. collaris Scop.1

The White-collared Kingfisher.

1844 Schwaner 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

212. HALCYON CONCRETA Temm.

The Brown-collared Kingfisher. 1826 Diard 100 Low 1848.

Sub-Order IV. Bucerotes.

FAM. XXXI. BUCEROTIDAE.

213. Buceros Rhinoceros Linn. rhinoceros Linn. The Rhinoceros Hornbill.

1836 S. Muller 113 S. Muller 1839-44.

214. Anthracoceros coronatus Bodd. convexus Temm.
The Javan Pied Hornbill. 1826 Diard 221 Temminck 1832.

215. Anthracoceros malayanus Raffl.²
The Malayan Pied Hornbill.

1826 Diard 221 Temminck 1832.

216. Cranorrhinus corrugatus Temm.
Blyth's Plaited-casqued Hornbill.

1826 Diard 221 Temminek 1832.

217. Rhytidoceros undulatus Shaw.
The Corrugated-casqued Hornbill.

1865. Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

218. RHYTIDOCEROS SUBRUFICOLLIS Blyth.
The Plaited-casqued Hornbill.

1876-7 Ussher 163 Sharpe 1879.

219. Anorrhinus galeritus Temm.
The Black Hornbill.

1826 Diard 114 Schlegel & Muller 1839-44.

220. Berenicornis comatus Raffles.
The White-headed Hornbill.

1880-1 Platen 7 Blasius & Nehrkorn 1881.

221. RHINOPLAX VIGIL Forst.

The Solid-casqued Hornbill.

1836 S. Muller 113 S. Muller 1839-44.

- 1. H. armstrongi is known from Borneo. It occurs with the common chloris, though rarely, and I regard it as an aberration or variety only.
- Salvadori (1874) records H. albirostris from Sarawak collected by Doria. Everett (1889) quotes this under the name of A. malabaricus. I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of this and suspect that the birds mentioned under 'these names should be referred to convexus or malayanus.
- 3. Treacher is also cited.

R. A. Soc., No. 67, 1914.

Sub-Order V. Upupae.

FAM. XXXII. UPUPIDAE.

222. UPUPA EPOPS Linn.
The Hoopoe.

Treacher 162 Sharpe 1879.

Sub-Order VI. Meropes.

FAM. XXXIII. MEROPIDAE.

223. Merops viridis Linn. The Sumatran Bee-eater.

Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

224. Merops Philippinus Linn. philippinus Linn. The Philippine Bee-eater.

1845 Schwaner 139 Schlegel 1863.

225. NYCTIORNIS AMICTA Temm.
The Red-bearded Bee-eater.

1826 Diard 139 Schlegel 1863.

Sub-Order VII. Caprimulgi.

FAM. XXXIV. CAPRIMULGIDAE.

Sub-fam. Caprimulginae.

226. Lyncornis temmincki Gould.
The Malayan Crested Nightjar.

1836 S. Muller 65 Gould 1838.

227. CAPRIMULGUS CONCRETUS Bp.

The Bornean Goatsucker. 1826 Diard 14 Bonaparte 1850.

228. CAPRIMULGUS AFFINIS Horsf. affinis Horsf.

The Chuppa Goatsucker. 1860 Motiey 141 Sclater 1863.

229. CAPRIMULGUS MACRURUS Horsf.

The Javan Goatsucker. Low 152 Sharpe 1875.

230. Caprimulgus indicus Lath. jotaka Temm. and Schleg. The Northern Goatsucker.

1893 Buttikofer 32 Buttikofer 1900.

Sub-Order VIII. Cypseli.

FAM. XXXV. MACROPTERYGIDAE.

231. Macropteryx longipennis Rafin harterti Stresem. The Long-winged Swift.

Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

232. MACROPTERYX COMATA Temm.
The White-eyebrowed Swift.

Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

^{1.} Hartert (1910) shows that this name does not apply to the Indian form and has priority over sumatranus, long-used for the Malayan bird.

FAM. XXXVI. CYPSELIDAE.

Sub-fam. 1. Chaeturiinae.

233. Collocalia Lowi Sharpe.

The Bornean Esculent Swift. Ussher 162 Sharpe 1879.

234. COLLOCALIA FUCIPHAGA Thunb.

The Esculent Swift. 1865 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

235. Collocalia Linchi Horsf. and Moore cyanoptila Oberhols.
The Small Malayan Esculent Swift.

1865 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

236. Collocalia Linchi Horsf. and Moore dodgei Richmd.
The Small Kinabalu Esculent Swift.

1887 Whitehead 184 Sharpe 1890.

237. CHAETURA GIGANTEA Temm.
The Giant Malayan Spine-

The Giant Malayan Spine-tailed Swift.

1876 Ussher 162 Sharpe 1879.

238. CHAETURA LEUCOPYGIALIS Blyth.

The Small Malayan Spine-tailed Swift.

1865 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

Sub-fam. 2. Cypselinae.

239. TACHORNIS INFUMATUS Scl.

The Eastern Palm-Swift. 1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

240. CYPSELUS¹ SUBFURCATUS Blyth.

The Malayan House-Swift. Ussher 162 Sharpe 1879.

ORDER XV. TROGONES. FAM. XXXVII. TRIGONIDAE.

241. Pyrotrogon diardi Temm. diardi Temm.
The Bornean Trogon. 1826 Diard 221 Temminck 1832.

242. Pyrotrogon Kasumba Raffles.

The Large Malayan Black-headed Trogon.

1826 Diard 100 Low 1848.

243. Pyrotrogon whiteheadi Sharpe.
Whitehead's Trogon. 1888 Whitehead 177 Sharpe 1888.

244. Pyrotrogon duvaucell Temm.
The Small Black-headed Trogon.

1836 S. Muller 114 S. Muller 1839-44.

245. Pyrotrogon orrhophaeus Cab. and Heine ridua Grant.²
Grant's Bornean Trogon. 1887 Whitehead **208** Grant 1892.

1. Mathews substitutes Apus Scopoli for Cypselus.

2. Buttikofer (1900) records orrhophaeus on two males from Mt. Liong

Kubong in Central Borneo.

Grant (1892) describes vidua on two females from Mts. Kinabalu and Dulit. As the differences between vidua and orrophaeus are very slight, I have little doubt that we are dealing with but one species, viz. orrhophaeus, of which the typical form comes from the Malay Peninsula, with a doubtfully distinct form, vidua, in Borneo.

It is curious that Buttikofer does not mention vidua when record-

ing orrhophaeus as "new for the ornis of Borneo."

246. Pyrotrogon orescius Temm. dulitensis Grant. The Dulit Orange Trogon.

1888 Whitehead 177 Sharpe 1888.

ORDER XVI. COCCYGES.

Sub-Order 1. Cuculi.

FAM. XXXVIII. CUCULIDAE.

Sub-fam. 1. Cuculinae.

217. COCCYSTES COROMANDUS Linn.

The Red-winged Crested Cuckoo.

1836 S. Muller 114 S. Muller 1839-44.

218. Surniculus legubris Horsf. brachyurus Stresem.
The Drongo-Cuckoo. 1836 S. Muller 114 S. Muller 1839-44.

249. Hierococcyx sparveroides Vig.
The Large Hawk-Cuckoo. Treacher 162 Sharpe 1879.

250. Hierococcyx Bocki Wardl.-Rams.

Bock's Hawk-Cuckoo. 1888 Whitehead 177 Sharpe 1888.

251. Hierococcyx fugax Horsf.
The Malayan Hawk-Cuckoo.

1841-7 Schwaner 141 Sclater 1863.

252. Hierococcyx nanus Hume.
The Small Hawk-Cuckeo.

1885 Whitehead 184 Sharpe 1890.

1. Sharpe (1888 and 1890) records orescius in Whitehead's collection from Kinabalu. Grant (1892) describes a closely allied form as dulitensis from Mt. Dulit. Sharpe (1900) in the Hand-List omits Borneo in his note on the distribution of orescius and for dulitensis he gives "Mts. of N. W. Borneo (Dulit, Kinabalu)."

In a recent expedition to Kinabalu, typical dulitensis were obtained, agreeing well with Dulit specimens in the Museum. In correspondence with me on this Mr. Ogilvie Grant writes "I am now returning the three specimens of Pyrotrogon dulitensis which you kindly sent me for examination—all are of one species, and it is quite evident after examining the male from Kinabalu that only one form occurs in Borneo.

"The true P. oreskios may be distinguished at once by the wider white bands on the wing-coverts and secondaries and by the distinctly deeper orange colour of the breast. The colour of the back is really a less reliable character, unless one compares examples of the two forms, which are freshly moulted or have become equally faded; but there is no doubt that if a freshly-moulted P. dulitensis is compared with a specimen of P. oreskios in a similar condition, the former will be seen to be of a very much darker colour on the back.

"I may also add that the Bornean bird has a much shorter tail, about an inch shorter than P. oreskios from the Malay Peninsula."

Mr. Grant suggests the possibility of oreskios frequenting the lower altitudes, and dulitensis the higher, as is the case with Cissa minor and C. jefferyi. However Whitehead's specimens of "oreskios" were obtained between 1000-3000 ft. in old forest, mine between 2500 and 3300 ft. in the same kind of jungle.

253. Cuculus Micropterus Gould. The Indian Cuckoo. 1836 S. Muller 114 S. Muller 1839-44.

254. Cuculus canorus Linn.
The Common Cuckoo. 1836 S. Muller **202** Sharpe¹ 1900.

255. Cuculus intermedius Hodgs. insulindae Hart. The Malayan Cuckoo.

1836 S. Muller 114 S. Muller 1839-44.

256. Cuculus poliocephalus Lath.
The Small Cuckoo.
Ussher 162 Sharpe 1879.

257. Penthoceryx sonnerati Lath. pravatus Horsf.
The Banded Bay Cuckoo.

1854-6 Wallace 225 Walden 1872.

258. CACOMANTIS MERULINUS Scop. merulinus Scop. The Rufous-bellied Cuckoo.

1836 S. Muller 114 S. Muller 1839-44.

259. CHALCOCOCCYX XANTHORYNCHUS Horsf.
The Violet Cuckoo. 1826 Diard 114 S. Muller 1839-44.

260. CHALCOCOCCYX MALAYANUS Raffl.
The Malayan Violet Cuckoo.

1836 S. Muller 114 S. Muller 1839-44.

261. Heterococcyx neglectus Schleg.

The Small Bornean Metallic-winged Cuckoo.

1836 S. Muller 139 Schlegel 1864.

262. Eudynamis orientalis Gm. honoratus Linn.
The Black Indian Cuckoo.

Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

Sub-fam. 2. Centropodinae.

263. Centropus rectunguis Strickl.
The Small Malayan Coucal.

H. H. Everett 143 Shelly 1891.

264. Centropus sinensis Steph. bubutus Horsf.
The Common Malayan Chestnut Coucal.

1826 Diard 114 S. Muller 1839-44.

265. Centropus bengalensis Gm. javanensis Dumont.
The Javan Coucal. 1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

 The species of Cuculus recorded from Borneo appear to be involved in a hopeless confusion of names. However it seems safe to record four different species for the island, although a correct statement as to first collector and first recorder must be left for someone who can go into the subject carefully with the aid of a complete library and the collections of the British and Leyden Museums.

Sharpe (1900) in the *Hand-List* gives "Malayan Sub-Region" in his note of the distribution of canorus. I can find no definite record for Borneo, though such may be easily hidden in the intricate literature of Cuculus. [Dr. Van Oort kindly informs me of a specimen in the

Leyden Museum taken by Muller].

Sub-fam. 3. Phoenicophainae.

266. Zanglostomus Javanicus Horsf. The Lesser Red-billed Malkoha.

1836 S. Muller 114 S. Muller 1839-44.

267. RHOPODYTES BORNEENSIS Bp.

The Bornean Green-billed Malkoha. 18 Bonaparte 1854.

268. Rhopodytes diardi Less.

Diard's Green-billed Malkoha. Bock 26 Buttikofer 1887.

269. RHOPODYTES SUMATRANUS Raffl.

The Sumatran Green-billed Malkoha.

1836 S. Muller 114 S. Muller 1839-44.

270. RHINORTHA CHLOROPHAEA Raffl. Raffles' Green-billed Malkoha.

1826 Diard 114 S. Muller 1839-44.

271. Urococcyx erythrognathus Bp. borneensis Blas. & Nehrk. The Large Bornean Malkoha.

1826 Diard 114 S. Muller 1839-14.

Sub-fam. 4. Neomorphinae.

272. Carpococcyx radiatus Temm. radiatus Temm. The Bornean Pheasant-Cuckoo.

1826 Diard 221 Temminck 1832.

ORDER XVII. SCANSORES.

Sub-Order I. Indicatores.

FAM. XXXIX. INDICATORIDAE.

273. Indicator archipelagicus Temm.

The Malayan Honey-guide.

1826 Diard 221 Temminck 1832.

Sub-Order II. Capitones.

FAM. XL. CAPITONIDAE.

274. Calorhamphus hayi Gray fuliginosus Temm.
The Bornean Red-throated Barbet.

1826 Diard 221 Temminek 1830.

275. CHOTORHEA CHRYSOPOGON Temm, chrysopsis Goffin.
The Bornean Golden-cheeked Barbet.

1841-7 Schwaner 100 Low 1848.

276. CHOTORHEA VERSICOLOR Raffles.

The Malayan Blue-throated Barbet.

1841-7 Schwaner 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

277. CHOTORHEA MYSTACOPHANES Temm. mystacophanes Temm.
The Gaudy Barbet. 1836 S. Muller 100 Low 1848.

278. Chotorhea Mystacophanes Temm. monticola Sharpe.
The Kinabalu Barbet. 1887 Whitehead 176 Sharpe 1888.

279. Cyanops armillaris Temm. henricii Temm.
The Malayan Blue-headed Barbet.

Treacher 163 Sharpe 1879.

280. Cyanops pulcherrima Sharpe.
The Bornean Yellow-headed Barbet.

1888 Whitehead 177 Sharpe 1888.

281. Mesobucco duvauceli Less. duvauceli Less. The Small Malayan Barbet.

1845 Schwaner 100 Low 1848.

282. Mesobucco duvauceli Less. eximius Sharpe.

The Small Dulit Barbet. C. Hose 192 Sharpe 1892.

ORDER XVIII. PICIFORMES.

Sub-Order Pici.

FAM. XLI. PICIDAE.

Sub-fam. 1. Picinae.

283. Gecinus puniceus Horsf. observandus Hart.

The Bornean Crimson-winged Green Wood-pecker.

Schierbrand 123 Pelzeln 1865.

284. Chrysophlegma miniatum Forst. malaccense Lath.
The Banded Red Wood-pecker. Brooke 141 Sclater 1863.

285. Chrysophlegma Mentale Temm. humei Harg.
The Chequered-throated Wood-pecker.

1865 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

286. Gauropicoides rafflesi Vig.
Raffles' Three-toed Wood-pecker.

1836 S. Muller 101 Malherbe 1862.

287. IYNGIPICUS AURANTHVENTRIS Salvad.
The Golden-vented Pigmy Wood-pecker.

1865 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

288. If ngipiers picatus Harg.

The Grey-crowned Pigmy Wood-pecker.

Low 83 Hargitt 1882.

289. IYNGIPICUS AURITUS Gm.
The Malayan Pigmy Wood-pecker.

Low 132 Salvadori 1874.

290. Pyrrhopicus porphyromelas Boie. The Malayan Bay Wood-pecker.

1826 Diard 101 Malherbe 1862.

^{1.} The earliest Bornean specimens appear to be in the British Museum;
No dates are mentioned and I have given Sir James Brooke's name as
the first collector simply because he worked in Borneo for some years
the catalogue gives the names of Sir James Brooke, Low and Wallace.
before Low. Wallace of course was later still.

R. A. Soc., No. 67, 1914.

291. Miglyptes tristis Horsf. grammithorax Malh.
The Fulvous-rumped Barred Wood-pecker.

1845 Schwaner 101 Malherbe 1862.

292. MIGLYPTES TUKKI Less.

The Buff-necked Barred Wood-pecker.

1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

293. MICROPTERNUS BADIOSUS Temm.

The Bornean Rufous Wood-pecker.

1826 Diard 14 Bonaparte 1850.

294. Tiga Javanensis Ljung javanensis Ljung.

The Common Golden-backed Three-toed Wood-pecker.

95 Horsfield & Moore 1856-8.

295. Chrysocolaptes validus Temm, xanthopygius Finsch.
The Fiery-chested Bornean Wood-pecker.

Brooke 141 Sclater 1863.

296. Hemicercus concretus Bp. sordidus Eyton.
The Grey and Buff Wood-pecker.

1854-7 Wallace 141 Sclater 1863.

297. Alophonerpes pulverulentus Temm.
The Great Slaty Wood-pecker.

1865 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

298. The Malayan Black Wood-pecker.

Brooke 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

Sub-fam. 2. Picumninae.

299. Picumnus innominatus Burton. The Speckled Piculet. 1893 A. H. Everett **196** Sharpe 1893.

300. Sasia abnormis Temm. everetti Sharpe.²
The Bornean Piculet. 1860 Motley **141** Sclater 1863.

ORDER XIX. EURYLAEMIFORMES.

FAM. XLII. EURYLAEMIDAE.

Sub-fam. 1. Calyptomeninae.

301. Calyptomena viridis Raffies.
Raffles' Green Broadbill. 1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

^{1.} Hartert (1901) shows that Tiga borneonensis Dubois cannot be kept separate from this species.

^{2.} Sasia everetti Sharpe is regarded by Hartert as the young form of this species. The name, however, is retained for the Bornean form of abnormis.

302. Calyptomena Hosei Sharpe.¹
Hose's Green Broadbill. C. Hose **193** Sharpe 1892.

303. CALYPTOMENA WHITEHEADI Sharpe. Whitehead's Green Broadbill.

1887 Whitehead 174 Sharpe 1887.

Sub-fam. 2. Eurylaeminae.

304. Psarisomus dalhousiae² Jamesn. psittacinus Mull. The Malayan Long-tailed Broadbill.

1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

305. Eurylaemus Javanicus Horsf, harterti van Oort.
Hartert's Broadbill. A. H. Everett 225 Walden 1872.

306. Eurylaemus ochromelas Raffl.

The Black and Yellow Broadbill.

Schierbrand 123 Pelzeln 1865.

307. Corydon sumatranus Raffl.

The Dusky Broadbill. 1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

308. Cymborhynchus Macrorhynchus Gm. macrorhynchus Gm. The Bornean Black and Red Broadbill.

1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

ORDER XX. PASSERIFORMES.

Sub-Order I. Mesomyodi. FAM. XLIII. PITTIDAE.

309. PITTA COERULEA Raffles.

The Giant Pitta. 1878 W. B. Pryer 166 Sharpe 1881.

310. PITTA CYANOPTERA Temm.3

The Lesser Blue-winged Pitta. 221 Temminck 1823.

311. PITTA MEGARHYNCHA Schleg.

The Large-billed Blue-winged Pitta.

1891 Sarawak Museum⁴ 111 Moulton 1914.

 Dr. Sharpe (1892) makes an interesting note on the discovery of this species. He writes "Mr. Everett likewise obtained a female of this species in October at the foot of Song mountain, in the Baram district, a few days after Mr. Hose had met with it on Mount Dulit."

Dr. Sharpe continues with this tribute to Mr. Everett: "I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without acknowledging the rare generosity with which my old friend Mr. Everett (who knows Bornean birds as well as anyone in the world, and who was perfectly well aware that the present species was quite new) allowed the specimens to come unnamed to England, in order that I might have the privilege of describing this splendid novelty."

2. Jameson's name appears in 1835; Muller's in the same year. I cannot

find out whose has priority.

Sarawak. In reply to a letter of mine querying this, Dr. Hanitsch 3. Hanitsch (1912) records Pitta maxima in the Raffles Museum from in Haviland's handwriting: 'Sarawak? known only from Giolo?' 'writes "Pitta maxima: the bird is named correctly, but the label says.

4. Received in exchange from the Raffles Museum, Singapore.

312. PITTA NYMPHA Temm. and Schleg. The Chinese Blue-winged Pitta.

1865 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

313. Pitta venusta¹ Mull. *ussheri* Sharpe. Ussher's Scarlet Pitta. 1877 Ussher **155** Sharpe 1877.

314. PITTA GRANATINA Temm. granatina Temm.
The Bornean Scarlet Pitta.

1826 Diard 221 Temminck 1830.

315. PITTA ARCUATA Gould.

The Blue-banded Pitta. A. H. Everett **66** Gould 1871.

316. Pitta atricapilla Less. mulleri Bp.
Muller's Green Pitta. 1836 Muller 221 Temminck 1830.

317. PITTA BAUDI Mull. and Schleg. The Blue-headed Pitta.

1836 S. Muller 114 Muller & Schlegel 1839-44.

318. Eucichla Cyanura Bodd. schwaneri Bp.
The Black and Yellow-striped Bornean Pitta.

1841-7 Schwaner 14 Bonaparte 1850.

Sub-Order II. Acromyodi.

FAM. XLIV. HIRUNDINIDAE.

Sub-fam. Hirundininae.

319. Chelidonaria dasypus Bp.
The Japanese Martin. 1826 Diard 14 Bonaparte 1850.

320. CLIVICOLA RIPARIA Linn.
The Sand-Martin.

1893 Sarawak Museum 214 Shelford 1901.

321. Hirundo² Rustica Linn. gutturalis Scop.
The Eastern Swallow. 1860 Motley **141** Sclater 1863.

322. Hirundo Javanica Sparrm.
The Javan Swallow. Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

323. HIRUNDO DAURICA Linn. striolata Temm. and Schl. The Japanese Striated Swallow.

1900 Sarawak Museum 214 Shelford 1901.

FAM. XLV. MUSCICAPIDAE.

324. Hemichelidon sibirica Gm. fuliginosa Hodgs.

The Dun Flycatcher. C. Hose 198 Sharpe 1894.

Elliot has recorded venusta from Borneo, but, as Salvadori points out, only in the introduction to his monograph, not in the body of that work. The form described as ussheri appears to replace venusta in Borneo, as Everett remarks.

^{2.} Mathews substitutes Chelidon Forster for Hirundo.

325. Hemichelidon griseisticta Swinh. Swinhoe's Dun Flycatcher.

1892 Sarawak Museum 107 Moulton 1911.

326. Hemichelidon ferruginea Hodgs. Hodgson's Eastern Flycatcher.

1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

327. ALSEONAX LATIROSTRIS Raffles.

The Brown Flycatcher. 1867 Beccari 132 Salvadori 1874.

328. Cyornis concreta Bp. everetti Sharpe.
The Large Bornean Blue Flycatcher

A. H. Everett 188 Sharpe 1890.

329. Cyornis unicolor Blyth infuscata Blyth.

The Uniform Blue Malayan Flycatcher. 13 Blyth 1870.

330. Cyornis elegans Temm.

The Blue Malayan Flycatcher.

A. H. Everett 225 Walden 1872.

331. CYORNIS ERYTHROGASTER Sharpe.
The Red-bellied Blue Flycatcher.

Schierbrand 123 von Pelzeln 1865.

332. Cyornis nigrigularis Everett. Everett's Blue Flycatcher.

1889 A. H. Everett 48 A. H. Everett 1891.

333. Cyornis rufifrons Wall.
Wallace's Blue Flycatcher.

1854-6 Wallace 226 Wallace 1865.

334. Cyornis beccariana Salv.
Beccari's Blue Flycatcher.

1865 Beccari² -130 Salvadori 1868.

335. CYORNIS ELOPURENSIS Sharpe.3
The Sandakan Flycatcher.

Pryer 187 Sharpe 1890.

336. Schwaner's Blue Flycatcher.

1841-7 Schwaner 20 Bonaparte 1857.

337. NITIDULA HODGSONI Moore. Hodgson's Blue Flycatcher.

1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

1. Nine specimens in the Museum which appear to be this species. Previously recorded from Palawan, but not from Borneo.

3. Dr. Sharpe regarded this as the Bornean representative of the Javan C. vordermani Sharpe. It is described from a single specimen which I suspect will turn out to be a female of one of the other Bornean

species of Cyornis.

Salvadori notes this species in Mus. Lugd. from Borneo, no doubt obtained by one of the earlier Dutch collectors whose name I cannot find mentioned: Beccari is therefore noted provisionally as the first to collect this species in Borneo. [Dr. Van Oort writes that the earliest Bornean specimen in the Leyden Museum is one collected by Buttikofer in July 1894].

238. Anthipes olivacea Hume.

Hume's Flycatcher. A. H. Everett 196 Sharpe 1893.

339. Anthires obscura Sharpe.
Sharpe's Bornean Flycatcher.

165 Sharpe 1881.

340. ERYTHROMYIAS MUELLERI Sharpe.
Muller's White-striped Flycatcher.

1841-47 Schwaner 13 Blyth 1870.

341. Poliomylas luteola Pall.

The Small Eastern Orange-breasted Flycatcher.

1865 Beccari 132 Salvadori 1874.

342. Dendroblastes hyperythra Blyth malayana Grant. The Malayan White-eyebrowed Flycatcher.

1888 Whitehead 177 Sharpe 1888.

343. Muscicapula melanoleuca Hodgs. westermanni Sharpe.
The Small Black and White Flycatcher.

1888 Whitehead 177 Sharpe 1888.

344. Gerygone sulfurea Wall. salvadorii Buttikof. Salvadori's Bornean Flycatcher.

1841-7 Schwaner 132 Salvadori 1874.

345. Xanthopygia narcissina Temm.
The Black and Yellow Flycatcher.

Lempriere 115 Nicholson 1883.

346. CYANOPTILA BELLA A. Hay.
The Beautiful Blue-headed

The Beautiful Blue-headed Flycatcher.

Low 164 Sharpe 1879.

347. Hypothymis azurea Bodd. prophata Oberhols. The Black-crowned Blue Flycatcher.

Schierbrand 123 Pelzeln 1865.

348. Rhipidura albicollis Vieill.

The White-throated Fantail Flycatcher.

1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

349. Rhipidura perlata S. Mull.

The White-spotted Fantail Flycatcher.

1854-6 Wallace 132 Salvadori 1874.

350. Rhipidura Javanica Sparrm.¹
The Javan Fantail Flycatcher.

1836 S. Muller 113 S. Muller 1839-44.

351. TERPSIPHONE AFFINIS Blyth.

The Burmese Paradise Flycatcher.

1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

^{1.} Two more species of Rhipidura have been recorded from Borneo; these are R. phoenicura, of which Sharpe (1879) writes "Capt. Elwes possesses a specimen said to be from that island," and R. euryura, of which there is a purchased specimen in the British Museum, supposed to have come from Borneo. The true habitat of both these species is Java; their occurrence in Borneo is unlikely and these single records require confirmation before the two species can be added to the Bornean list.

352. Philentoma velatum Temm. The Maroon-breasted Flycatcher.

1826 Diard 12 Blyth 1865.

353. Philentoma pyrrhopterum Temm.
The Chestnut-winged Flycatcher.

1826 Diard 221 Temminck 1836.

354. RHINOMYIAS PECTORALIS Salvad.

The Malayan Grey-breasted Flycatcher.

1843 Schwaner² 130 Salvadori 1868.

355. Rhinomyias Ruficrissa Sharpe.

The Bornean Grey-breasted Flycatcher.

1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

356. Rhinomyis gularis Sharpe.

The Kinabalu Grey-breasted Flycatcher.

1888 Whitehead 177 Sharpe 1888.

357. Culicicapa ceylonensis Swains. ceylonensis Swains. The Grey-headed Flycatcher.

1854-6 Wallace³ 132 Salvadori 1874.

358. CRYPTOLOPHA NANTIS Sharpe.

The Small Mountain Flycatcher

1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

359. ABRORNIS SCHWANERI Blyth.

Schwaner's Small Yellow-vented Flycatcher.

1841-7 Schwaner 13 Blyth 1870.

360. STOPAROLA THALASSINOIDES Cab.

The Malayan Black-throated Blue Flycatcher.

1865 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

361. STOPAROLA CERVINIVENTRIS Sharpe.

The Kinabalu Black-throated Blue Flycatcher.

1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

FAM. XLVI. CAMPOPHAGIDAE.

362. ARTAMIDES SUMATRENSIS S. Mull. The Sumatran Swallow-Shrike.

1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

- 1. The British Museum Hand-List (1901) records Bartlett's two species of Philentoma (P. saravacense and P. maxwelli) from Borneo. As Shelford pointed out in 1901, the former is only the young form of this species, the latter an aberration of the next. Bartlett's types are in the Sarawak Museum.
- 2. On the authority of Buttikofer (1900).

 Everett in 1889 quotes Wallace as an authority for this species in Borneo. Salvadori in 1874, apparently in ignorance of Wallace's specimen, gives Beccari as the discoverer of this species in Borneo.

Beccari's specimen was collected in 1865, Wallace's from 1854-6; the former's record was first published in 1874, the latter's apparently not until 1889. Thus Wallace is regarded as the first captor of the

species in Borneo, and Salvadori as the first to record it from Borneo.

363. Artamides melanocephalus Salv. normani Sharpe.
The Kinabalu Swallow-Shrike.

1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

364. Chlamydochera Jefferyi Sharpe. Whitehead's Cuckoo-Shrike.

1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

365. Pericrocotus xanthogaster Raffl.
The Malayan Yellow-bellied Minivet.

Schierbrand 123 Pelzeln 1865.

366. Pericrocotus montanus Salvad.
The Mountain Minivet. 1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

367. Pericrocotus peregrinus Linn.

The Small Minivet.

14 Bonaparte¹ 1850.

368. Pericrocotus igneus Blyth.
The Fiery Minivet. 1866 Beccari² 132 Salvadori 1874.

369. Pericrocotus cinereus Lafr.
The Ashy Minivet. 1875 A. H. Everett **154** Sharpe 1877.

370. Lalage terat Bodd.
The Pied Cuckoo-Shrike.

1836 S. Muller 114 S Muller 1839-44.

371. Lalage fimbriata Temm. culminata Hay. The Malayan Cuckoo-Shrike.

1836 S. Muller 114 S. Muller 1839-44.

FAM. XLVII. PYCNONOTIDAE.

372. AEGITHINA VIRIDISSIMA Bp.

The Small Malayan Green Bulbul.

1826 Diarda 14 Bonaparte 1850.

373. AEGITHINA TIPHIA Linn. viridis Bp. The Small Vellow-breasted Green I

The Small Yellow-breasted Green Bulbul.

1826 Diard 14 Bonaparte 1850.

374. Chloropsis viridis Horsf. viriditectus Hart.
The Bornean Green Bulbul.

1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

375. Chloropsis kinabaluensis Sharpe.
The Black-throated Green Bulbul.

1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

376. Chloropsis icterocephalus Less. viridinucha Sharpe. Everett's Green Bulbul. 221 Temminck 1829.

1. The record of this species for Borneo requires confirmation; Bonaparte is the sole authority as yet. Everett omits it from his list.

2. Salvadori notes this species in Mus. Lugd.; probably collected before Beccari's specimen; Dr. Van Oort kindly informs me that these particular specimens in the Leyden Museum, collected by the earlier naturalists, do not bear the collector's name; but he adds that the species was collected in 1866 by Semmelink, i.e., the same year as that in which Beccari's specimen was collected.

3. Dr. Van Oort very kindly informs me that this species and the next

were collected by Diard in 1826.

377. Chloropsis cyanopogon Temm.
The Blue-whiskered Green Bulbul.

1836 S. Muller 138 Schlegel 1857.

378. IRENA CRINIGER Sharpe.

The Bornean Fairy Bluebird.

Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

379. Hemixus connectens Sharpe.

The Bornean White-throated Bulbul.

1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

380. Hemixus malaccensis Blyth.
The Streaked Bulbul.

75 Gray 1869.

381. IOLE OLIVACEA Blyth.
The Olive Bulbul.

1826 Diard 49 Finsch 1867.

382. Euptilosus Euptilosus Jard. and Selb.

The Crested Brown Bulbul. 1826 Diard 75 Gray 1869.

383. Poliolophus nieuwenhuisi Finsch.
The Bornean Wattled Bulbul.

1900 Nieuwenhuis 60 Finsch 1901.

384. Microtarsus melanocephalus Gm. melanocephalus Gm.
The Black-headed Bulbul. 1866 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

385. MICROTARSUS MELANOLEUCUS Eyton.
The White-winged Black Bulbul.

1836 S. Muller 132 Salvadori 1874.

386. Criniger tephrogenys Jard. and Selb. gutturalis Bp.
The Ashy-throated Bornean Bulbul.

1843 Schwaner 14 Bonaparte 1850.

387. CRINIGER RUFICRISSUS Sharpe.
The Large White-throated Bo

The Large White-throated Bornean Bulbul.

1877 Burbidge 161 Sharpe 1879.

388. CRINIGER FINSCHI Salvad.

Finsch's Yellow-throated Bulbul.

1865 Doria 131 Salvadori 1871.

389. Alophoixus Phaeocephalus Hartl.

The Grey-headed Bulbul.

1826 Diard 14 Bonaparte 1850.

390. Alophoixus diardi Finsch.
Diard's Yellow-breasted Bulbul.

1826 Diard 49 Fisnch 1867.

391. Tricпорноворыя турия Вр. Van Bemmelen's Bulbul.

1836 S. Muller 16 Bonaparte 1854.

392. TRICHOLESTES CRINIGER Blyth.
The Bristle-backed Bulbul.

1845 Schwaner 16 Bonaparte 1854.

393. TRACHYCOMUS OCHROCEPHALUS Gm.
The Yellow-crown Bulbul.

1854-6 Wallace 225 Walden 1872.

394. Pycnonotus golavier Scop. analis Horsf.
The Yellow-vested Bulbul.

1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

395. Pycnonotus plumosus Blyth.
The Large Olive Bulbul. 1865 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

396. Pychonotus simplex Less. simplex Less.

Moore's Olive Bulbul. 1854-6 Wallace 167 Sharpe 1881.

397. Pychonotus salvadori Sharpe. The Small Olive Bulbul.

1854-6 Wallace 132 Salvadori1 1874.

398. OTOCOMPSA MONTIS Sharpe.
The Small Bornean Crested

The Small Bornean Crested Bulbul.

1877 Burbidge² 161 Sharpe 1879.

399. Oreoctistes leucops Sharpe.

The White-faced Mountain Bulbul.

1888 Whitehead 177 Sharpe 1888.

400. Rubigula Cyaniventris Blyth paroticalis Sharpe.

The Bornean Slate-breasted Bulbul.

H. H. Everett 157 Sharpe 1878.

401. RUBIGULA WEBBERT Hume.

Webber's Scaly-breasted Bulbul.

1865 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

FAM. XLVIII. TIMELIIDAE.

Sub-fam. I. Crateropodinae.

402. Eupetes Macrocercus Temm.
The Brown Laughing-Thrush.

A. H. Everett 188 Sharpe 1890.

403. Pomatorhinus Borneensis Cab.
The Bornean Scimitar Babbler.

1836 S. Muller 114 S. Muller 1839-44.

404. GARRULAX SCHISTOCHLAMYS Sharpe.

The Bornean Brown-winged Laughing-Thrush.

1888 Whitehead 178 Sharpe 1888.

405. Allocotops calvus Sharpe.

The Bald-headed Laughing-Thrush.

1888 Whitehead 177 Sharpe 1888.

406. RHINOCICHLA MITRATA S. Mull. treacheri Sharpe.

Treacher's Red-headed Laughing-Thrush.

1877 Burbidge 161 Sharpe 1879.

^{1.} Salvadori records a specimen collected by Beccari in 1865 as *P. pusillus* Salv. Everett in 1889 mentions Wallace as a collector of this species in Borneo, *i.e.* ten years previous to Beccari.

^{2.} The first examples of this species were obtained on Kinabalu by Mr. Treacher's native collectors, who accompanied Mr. Burbidge on his expedition to this mountain. Mr. Treacher did not go at all.

Sub-fam. 2. Timeliinae.

407. OPHRYDORNIS ALBIGULARIS Blyth. The White-throated Babbler.

1865 Doria 130 Salvadori 1868.

408. Androphillus accentor Sharpe.
The Small Friendly Babbler.

1888 Whitehead 177 Sharpe 1888. .

409. Turdinus abbotti Blyth. buttikoferi Finsch.
The Bornean Brown-backed Tit-Babbler.

1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

410. Turdinus perspicillatus Bp.
The Large Ashy-throated Babbler.

1841-7 Schwaner 14 Bonaparte 1850.

411. Turdinus Pyrrhogenys Temm. canicapillus Sharpe.
The Bornean Mountain Babbler.

1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

412. Turdinus rufiventris Salvad.
The Bornean Lowland Babbler.

1826 Diard² 132 Salvadori 1874.

413. Turdinus magnirostris Moore kalulongae Sharpe.

The Kalulong Babbler. C. Hose 196 Sharpe 1893.

414. Turdinus atrigularis Bp.

The Bornean Black-throated Babbler.

1841-7 Schwaner 14 Bonaparte 1850.

415. ERYTHROCICHLA BICOLOR Less.
The Malayan Red-tailed Babbler.

1841-7 Schwaner 14 Bonaparte 1850.

416. Drymocataphus capistratoides Temm.

The Malayan Black-capped Babbler.3 217 Strickland 1849.

1. There appears to be some confusion over this species resulting in the record from Borneo of two Timeliine birds called albigularis Blyth. Sharpe (1883) records Dumetia albigularis Blyth and Malacopterum albigulare Blyth, the former from Madras and Ceylon, the latter from Malacca and Borneo. In the Handlist (1903) he refers to these respectively as Ophrydornis albigularis Blyth and Setaria albigularis Blyth. To the former he adds as locality "Borneo (teste Finsch in 1914). Buttikofer (1895), however, gives Ophrydornis albigularis Blyth with distribution Malacca and Borneo and refers as synonyms the Setaria albigularis of Blyth and of Salvadori, and the Malacopterum albigulare of Sharpe.

In this list I accept Buttikofer's Ophrydornis albigularis Blyth with distribution Borneo and Malacca, and suggest that Finsch's record of a Bornean specimen of Sharpe's Ophrydornis albigularis Blyth

be rejected pending further inquiry.

The question of whose Ophrydornis albigularis Blyth is right I

must leave to some more experienced ornithologist.

2. Buttikofer (1895) states that specimens collected by Diard and Schwaner exist in the Leyden Museum.

3. Dr. Van Oort informs me that this species is represented from Borneo in the Leyden Museum, but that the specimens are very old and without collector's name.

417. Aethostoma Rostratum Blyth umbratila Strickl. The Malayan White-vented Babbler. 217 Strickland 1849.

418. SETARIA MAGNA Eyton. 14 Bonaparte 1850. The Large Red-headed Tree-Babbler.

419. SETARIA CINEREA Eyton. The Smaller Red-headed Tree-Babbler.

Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

420. SETARIA AFFINIS Blyth. 100 Low 1848. The Small Brown-tailed Tree-Babbler.

421. SETARIA CINEREICAPILLA Salvad. The Grey-headed Tree-Babbler. 1865 Doria 130 Salvadori 1868.

422. PTILOPYGA LEUCOGRAMMICA Bp. The Bornean Streaked Babbler.

1826 Diard 14 Bonaparte 1850.

423. Anuropsis malaccensis Hartl. malaccensis Hartl. The Malacca Babbler.

1836 S. Muller 217 Strickland 1849.

424. Turdinulus epileppidotus Temm. exsul Sharpe. The Little Bornean Bob-tailed Babbler. 1888 Whitehead 178 Sharpe 1888.

425. Lanioturdinus crassus Sharpe. The Kinabalu Streaked Babbler. 1888 Whitehead 177 Sharpe 1888.

426. ALCIPIE CINEREA Blyth. The Little Brown Tree-Babbler. 1854-6 Wallace 170 Sharpe 1883.

427. STACHYRIS NIGRICEPS Hodgs. borneensis Sharpe. The Bornean Dark-throated Babbler. 1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

428. STACHYRIS POLIOGASTER Hume. The Grey-breasted Babbler. 1894 Buttikofer 32 Buttikofer 1900.

429. STACHYRIS POLIOCEPHALA Blyth. 221 Temminck 1836. The Fiery-chested Babbler.

430. STRACHYRIS NIGRICOLLIS Temm. The Black-necked Babbler. 1836 S. Muller 221 Temminck 1836.

431. STACHYRIS LEUCOTIS Strickl. The White-eared Babbler. H. H. Everett 157 Sharpe 1878.

132. STACHYRIS MACULATA Temm. 1826 Diard 100 Low 1848. The Red-rumped Babbler.

433. KENOPIA STRIATA Blyth. The Streaky-backed Babbler.

1836 S. Muller 14 Bonaparte 1850.

Jour. Straits Branch

434. CYANODERMA ERYTHROPTERUM Blyth. bicolor Blyth.
The Small Bicoloured Babbler.

1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

435. Mixornis Javanica Cab. borneensis Bp.
The Bornean Brown Babbler.

1836 S. Muller 14 Bonaparte 1850.

436. Mixornis montana Sharpe. Whitehead's Brown Babbler.

1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

437. Macronus Philosus Jard. & Selby.
The Hairy Babbler. 1836 S. Muller 221 Temminck 1836.

Sub-fam. 3. Brachypteryginae.

438. Myjophoneus Borneensis Slater.
The Bornean Whistling-Thrush. Harvey 216 Slater 1885.

439. Brachypteryx erythrogyna Sharpe.
The Kinabalu Short-wing.

1888 Whitehead 177 Sharpe 1888.

Sub-fam. 4. Sibiinae.

440. Staphidia castaneiceps Moore everetti Sharpe. Everett's Babbler. 1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

441. Herpornis xantholeuca Hodgs, brunnescens Sharpe.
The Bornean Oliver Babbler.

1854-6 Wallace 153 Sharpe 1876.

Sub-fam. 5. Liotrichinae.

442. Pterythius Aeralatus Tick. cameranoi Salvad. Camerano's Shrike-Tit. 1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

FAM. XLIX. TROGLODYTIDAE.

443. ORTHNOCICHLA WHITEHEADI Sharpe.
The Kinabalu Wren. 1888 Whitehead 178 Sharpe 1888.

FAM. L. TURDIDAE.

Sub-fam. 1. Turdinae.

444. Merula seebohmi Sharpe. Seebohm's Blackbird. 1888 Whitehead 177 Sharpe 1888.

445. Geocichea interpres Kuhl. Kuhl's Ground-Thrush. 1887-8 Adams 40 Elliot 1890.

446. Geocichea Citrina Lath. aurala Sharpe.
The Golden-headed Kinabalu Ground-Thrush.

1888 Whitehead 178 Sharpe 1888.

447. Geociciila everetti Sharpe.

Everett's Ground-thrush. Hose 192 Sharpe 1892.

448. Turdus obscurus Gm.

The Dark Ouzel. Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

R. A. Soc., No. 67, 1914.

449. Petrophila cyanus Linn. manilla Bodd.

The Eastern Rock-Thrush.

1872 Ussher 154 Sharpe 1877.

Sub-fam. 2. Henicurinae.

450. Henicurus leschenaulti Vieill. borneensis Sharpe.

The Bornean Forktail. 1888 Whitehead 181 Sharpe 1889.

451. Hydrocichla Ruficapillus Temm.
The Chestnut-headed Forktail.

1874 A. H. Everett 153 Sharpe 1876.

452. Hydrocichla frontalis Blyth.
The White-crowned Forktail.

1841-7 Schwaner 132 Salvadori 1874.

Sub-fam. 3. Ruticillinae.

453. Larvivora cyanea Pall.

The Siberian Blue Robin.

Low 144 Seebohm 1881.

454. Copsychus saularis Linn. musicus Raffl.²
The Malayan Magpie-Robin.

1826 Diard 14 Bonaparte 1850.

455. Copsychus saularis Linn. niger Wardl.-Rams. The Black-vented Magpie-Robin.

Pryer 230 Wardlaw-Ramsay 1886.

456. CITTOCINCLA MACRURUS Gm. suavis Sclater.

The Common Bornean Shama.

1860 Motley 140 Sclater 1861.

457. CITTOCINCLA MACRURUS Gm. stricklandi Motl. & Dillw.

The White-crowned Bornean Shama.

Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

458. TRICHIXUS PYRRHOPYGUS Less.

The Brown-tailed Robin.

1854-6 Wallace 132 Salvadori 1874.

- Sharpe records a specimen collected by Everett in 1875 as the first Bornean examples; Seebohm (1881) notes a specimen collected by Ussher in 1872.
- 2. Hartert calls the Bornean form amoenus and states that the black-bellied form (=niger Wardl.-Rams.) occurs together with the white-bellied form in Borneo. I think the latter is replaced in North Borneo by the black form which may be kept apart as a northern subspecies. The Sarawak specimens agree with the description of musicus better than with that of amoenus. If this is correct we have a more natural distribution, viz.

C. saularis saularis L., India to China and Hainan.

C. saularis musicus Raffl., Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Borneo.

C. saularis amoenus Horsf., Java and Bali (and South Borneo?)

C. saularis niger Wardl.-Ram., North Borneo.

Buttikefer (1900) notes the Javan form amoenus from "East Java, Bali and Borneo, with the exception of Sarawak and the Kapuas region."

Sub-fam. 4. Saxicolinae.

459. Pratincola Maura Pall.
The Indian Bush-Chat.

1898 Sarawak Museum 210 Shelford 1898.

460. Pratincola caprata Linn. caprata Linn. The Common Pied Bush-Chat.

9 Blasius 1883.

FAM. LI. SYLVIIDAE.

461. Locustella ochotensis Midd.
Middendorff's Grasshopper-Warbler. Low 162 Sharpe 1879.

462. Locustella certificla Pall.
Pallas's Grasshopper-Waibler.

1865 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

463. Acrocephalus arundinaceus Linn. orientalis T. and S. The Chinese Great Reed-Warbler.

1836 S. Muller 14 Bonaparte 1850.

464. Orthotomus atrigularis Temm.

The Black-necked Tailor-bird. 221 Temminck 1836.

465. Orthotomus ruficers Less.
The Red-headed Tailor-bird.

1836 S. Muller 221 Temminck 1836.

466. Orthotomus serium Horsf. cineraceus Blyth.
The Ashy Tailor-bird. 1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

467. CISTICOLA CISTICOLA Temm.
The Rufous Fantail-Warbler.

170 Sharpe 1 1883.

468. Phyloscopus trivirgata Strickl. kinabaluensis Sharpe.
The Small Kinabalu Warbler.

1888 Whitehead 177 Sharpe 1888.

469. Phylloscopus borealis Blas. The Arctic Willow-Warbler.

1866 Beccari 132 Salvadori 1874.

470. PHYLLOSCOPUS XANTHODRYAS Swinh.

Swinhoe's Willow-Warbler. Treacher 162 Sharpe 1879.

471. Horornis fortifes Hodgs, oreophila Sharpe.
The Kinabalu Bush-Warbler.

1888 Whitehead 177 Sharpe 1888.

Sharpe (1883) mentions "Indo-Malayan Islands" for part of the distribution of this species, though no Bornean specimens are given in his Catalogue. In the Hand-list (1903) "Greater and Lesser Sunda Is." appears in the distribution.

In a paper on Palawan Birds, Sharpe (1888) notes that the species is found in Borneo and Palawan. But I can find no more definite re-

cord for Borneo.

C. exilis is referred to the Malay Archipelago (among other regions) in the Hand-list, but as the Catalogue lists the Malayan Islands, in which it occurs, without giving Borneo, I omit it from this list.

472. PHYLLERGATES CUCULLATUS Temm. cucullatus Temm.
Temminck's Warbler. 1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

473. Burnesia superciliaris Salvad.
The Bornean Wren-Warbler.

1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

FAM. LII. ARTAMIDAE.

474. Artamus leucorhynchos Linn. leucorhynchos Linn. The White-bellied Swallow-Shrike.

1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

FAM. LIII. PRIONOPIDAE.

475. Hemipus obscurus Horsf.
The Malayan Pied Shrike. 1860 Motley **141** Sclater 1863.

476. Hemipus picatus Sykes.¹
The Black-backed Pied Shrike.

1887 Whitehead 180 Sharpe 1889.

477. Tephrodornis gularis Raffles frenatus Buttik. The Bornean Wood-Shrike.

1865 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

478. Platylophus coronatus Raffles.
The Brown Crested Jay-Shrike.

1841-7 Schwaner 16 Bonaparte 1854.

479. Platylophus lemprieri Nicholson.2

Lempriere's Jay-Shrike. Lempriere 115 Nicholson 1883.

FAM. LIV. LANIIDAE.

Sub-fam. 1. Gymnorhinae.

480. Pityriasis gymnocephala Temm.
The Bald-headed Mynah. 1826 Diard **221** Temminck 1835.

Sub-fam. 2. Laniinae.

481. Enneoctonus tigrinus Drap.

The Thick-billed Shrike. 1881 Grabowsky 9 Blasius 1883.

482. Cephalophoneus schach Linn. nansutus Scop.

The Bornean Black-headed Shrike. 15 Bonaparte 1853.

 Buttikofer (1900) shows that Hemipus intermedius Salvad, cannot be kept separate from this species.

2. This species is described as like *P. coronatus*, "sed clarius rufus, et genis nigris distinguendus." Dr. Sharpe has examined the type and regards it as a good species. Specimens in the Sarawak Museum vary; thus one with brown cheeks is distinctly a redder brown on the back than most of the others. Two have blackish cheeks but in these the brown colouring above is similar to the majority of brown-cheeked birds. Everett notes that it and *P. coronatus* appear to have been taken by Pryer in the same locality and I think there can be little doubt that lemprieri is a variety or more probably a younger phase of *P. coronatus*. However, without having examined the type of lemprieri I retain them provisionally as distinct.

483. Otomela cristata Linn. cristata Linn. The Brown Shrike.

73 Grant 1902.

484. Otomela cristata Linn. lucionensis Linn. The Philippine Shrike.

1841-7 Schwaner 14 Bonaparte 1850.

485. Otomela cristata Linn. superciliosa Lath.
The Chestnut-crowned Shrike.

73 Grant 1902.

Sub-fam. 3. Pachycephalinae.

486. Hyloterpe grisola Blyth, grisola Blyth.² The Grey Malayan Shrike.

1841-7 Schwaner 14 Bonaparte 1850.

487. HYLOTERPE HYPOXANTHA Sharpe.

The Kinabalu Yellow-breasted Shrike.

1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

FAM. LV. PARIDAE.

488. Parus Sarawak Titmouse.

Harvey 216 Slater 1885.

FAM. LVI. SITTIDAE.

489. Dendrophila frontalis Swains. corallipes Sharpe.
The Red-legged Blue Nuthatch.

Schierbrand 123 Pelzeln 1865.

FAM. LVII. ZOSTEROPIDAE.

490. Zosterofs palpebrosa Temm. aureiventer Hume.
Hume's White-eye. 1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

491. Zosterops flava Horsf. flava Horsf. The Vellow White-eve

The Yellow White-eye.

1841-7 Schwaner 96a Jacquinot 1853.

492. Zosterofs atrifrons Wall. clara Sharpe.
The Kinabalu White-eye.

1888 Whitehead 178 Sharpe 1888.

- 1. The species of Lanius were revised by Grant (1902) whose work was adversely criticized by Hartert (1906). Grant's arrangement of this particular group of Lanius species appears unnatural, but unfortunately Hartert's corrections, being for the most part confined to Palaeartic forms, do not cover this group. Two courses are therefore open to me: (i) to regard our three as separate species, (ii) to guess their relations as sub-species. I have chosen the latter course and suggest that typical cristata breeds in Eastern Siberia, with a sub-species lucionensis in Corea and Mongolia and another, superciliosa, in Japan. All three migrate southwards and join the Bornean list.
- 2. Stresemann describes another subspecies, H. grisola secedens, having practically the same distribution as typical H. grisola.
- 3. The Bornean form appears to be more yellow than the typical form from Java and probably merits subspecific distinction.

493. Zosterops squamifrons Sharpe. C. Hose 192 Sharpe 1892. Hose's White-eye.

494. Chlorocharis emiliae Sharpe. Whitehead's White-eye. 1888 Whitehead 177 Sharpe 1888.

FAM. LVIII. DICAEIDAE.

495. DICAEUM FLAMMEUM Sparrm. The Javan Flower-pecker. Schwaner 14 Bonaparte 1850.

496. DICEUM CRUENTATUM Linn.2 The Scarlet-backed Flower-pecker.

Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

497. DICAEUM SULAENSE Sharpe monticolum Sharpe. Whitehead's Flower-pecker.

1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

498. DICAEUM TRIGONOSTIGMA Scop. The Orange-bellied Flower-pecker.

Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

499. DICAEUM CHRYSORRHOEUM Temm. The Yellow-vented Flower-pecker.

1836 S. Muller 126 Reichenbach 1853.

500. Prionochilus pencrussus Temm. ignicapillus Eyton. The Crimson-breasted Flower-pecker.

1881 Grabowsky 9 Blasius 1883.

501. PRIONOCHILUS XANTHOPYGIUS Salvad. The Yellow-rumped Flower-pecker.

1865 Doria 129 Salvadori 1868.

502. PRIONOCHILUS THORACICUS Temm. 221 Temminck 1836. The Black-throated Flower-pecker.

503. PRIONOCHILUS MACULATUS Temm. 221 Temminek 1836. The White-throated Flower-pecker.

504. Prionochilus everetti Sharpe. Everett's Flower-pecker. A. H. Everett 154 Sharpe 1877.

FAM. LIX. NECTARINIIDAE.

Sub-fam. Nectariniinae.

505. CHALCOSTETHA PECTORALIS Temm. Maklot's Sun-bird. 1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

506. Aethopyga siparaja Raffl. temmincki S. Mull. Temminck's Sun-bird. H. H. Everett 157 Sharpe 1878.

1. Buttikofer (1900) confirms this record.

2. The Bornean form is usually known as nigrimentum, characterized by the black chin in the male, which is further developed into a blackthroated form, pryeri, in North-east Borneo. A long series in the Sarawak Museum from Kuching shows both forms, as well as the typical continental forms with buff-white chin and throat. The separation of the Bornean forms is therefore unnecessary.

507. AETHOPYGA SIPARAJA Raffles siparaja Raffles.
The Purple-headed Sun-bird.

1836 S. Muller 114 Muller & Schlegel 1846.

508. Leptocoma hasselti Temm. Van Hasselt's Sun-bird.

1836 S. Muller 114 Muller & Schlegel 1846.

509. Cyrtostomus pectoralis Horsf.
The Malayan Yellow-breasted Sun-bird.

Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

510. Arachnothera longirostris Lath. buttikoferi Van Oort.
The Little Bornean Spider-hunter.

1836 S. Muller 114 Muller & Schlegel 1846.

511. Arachnothera affinis Horsf. everetti Sharpe. Haviland's Spider-hunter.

1892 Haviland 196 Sharpe 1893.

512. Arachnothera affinis Horsf. modesta Eyton. The Grey-breasted Spider-hunter.

1865 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

513. ARACHNOTHERA CHRYSOGENYS Temm.
The Yellow-eared Spider-hunter.

1836.S. Muller 113 Muller & Schlegel 1846.

514. ARACHNOTHERA JULIAE Sharpe. Whitehead's Spider-hunter.

1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

515. Arachnorhaffits robusta Mull. & Schleg. robusta M. & S.
The Long-billed Spider-hunter.

1836 S. Muller 33 Cabanis 1850.

516. Arachnorhaphis crassirostris Reichenb.
The Grey-throated Spider-hunter.

1866 Beccari 132 Salvadori 1874.

517. Arachnorhaphis extoni Salvad. Eyton's Yellow-eared Spider-hunter.

1865 Beccari 132 Salvadori 1874.

518. Anthothreptes hypogrammica S. Mull.
The Banded Sun-bird. 1836 S. Muller 113 Muller 1843.

519. Anthothreptes simplex S. Mull. The Plain-coloured Sun-bird.

1836 S. Muller 113 Muller 1843.

520. Anthothreptes malaccensis Scop. malaccensis Scop.
The Brown-throated Sun-bird.

1836 S. Muller 114 Muller & Schlegel 1846.

521. Anthothreptes rhodolaema Shelley.
The Rufous-throated Sun-bird. Treacher 163 Sharpe 1879.

Sharpe describes this species in October 1893 from specimens collected by A. H. Everett's hunters, presumably a few months before. The Sarawak Museum has one specimen collected by Haviland on Kinabalu in april 1892 at an altitude of 3,200 ft. (labelled A. affinis by him.)

522. Chalcoparia phoenicotis Temm.
The Ruby-cheek.

1836 S. Muller 114 Muller & Schlegel 1846.

FAM. LX. MOTACILLIDAE.

523. Motacilla lugens Kittl.
The Chinese Streak-eyed Wagtail.

Jooc C Lagran.

1896 Sarawak Museum 1071 Moulton 1914.

524. MOTACILLA BOARULA Linn. melanope Pall.

The Grey Wagtail. 1854-6 Wallace 132 Salvadori 1874.

525. Motacilla flava Linn. simillima Hart.²
The Yellow-breasted Wagtail.

1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

526. Dendranthus indicus Gm.
The Forest Wagtail.

14 Bonaparte 1850.

527. Anthus Rufulus Vieill.3
The Indian Pipit.

75 Gray 1869.

528. Anthus gustavi Swinh.
The Siberian Pipit.

Treacher 163 Sharpe 1879.

FAM. LXI. ALAUDIDAE.

529. Mirafra Javanica Horsf. javanica Horsf.
The Malayan Lark. 1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

FAM. LXII. FRINGILLIDAE.

530. Passer montanus Linn. saturatus Stejn.⁴
The Oriental Tree-sparrow. 206 Sharpe 1909.

- 1. Apparently the first published record for Borneo.
- 2. The allied form M. flava taivana Swinh, is said to occur in the Malay Archipelago in winter. I can find no record for Borneo.

3. Sharpe (1889 and 1890) records Anthus richardi Vieill. in Whitehead's collection from Labuan, Nov. 8th, 1887.

Everett (1889) quotes Whitehead for this same locality and date for Anthus campestris Linn. without any explanation of this change in

Neither the British Museum Catalogue (1885) nor the Hand-List (1909) allow Malayan countries for the distribution of either of the species. Possibly Whitehead's specimens should be referred to A. rufulus Vieill.

A. cervinus is also recorded from Borneo on a young male collected by A. H. Everett at Bintulu in 1875. No mention of an Eastern or Indo-Malayan range appears in the Hand-List, so presumably this specimen has since been referred to one of the two Anthus species now recognized from Borneo.

4. Van Oort (1910) notes that the Malayan form malaccensis is not separable from the Japanese, and he recognizes only a Western form montana typica and an Eastern form montana saturatus Stejn.

FAM. LXIII. PLOCEIDAE.

Sub-fam. Viduinae.

531. Munia orizivora Linn.
The Java Sparrow. 1860 Motley **141** Sclater 1863.

532. Munia atricapilla Vieill. brunneiceps Wald.
The Bornean Black-headed Munia.

Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

533. Uroloncha leucogaster Blyth leucogaster Blyth.

The White-bellied Munia. 1865 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

534. Uroloncha fuscans Cass.
The Dusky Munia.

36 Cassin 1852.

535. ERYTHRURA PRASINA Sparrm.
The Long-tailed Munia. 1865 Doria 132 Salvadori 1874.

536. Chlorura hyperythra Reichenb. borneensis Sharpe.
The Bornean Munia. 1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

FAM. LXIV. STURNIDAE.

537. STURNIA VIOLACEA Bodd.
The Japanese Mynah. Treacher 163 Sharpe 1879.

FAM. LXV. EULABETIDAE.

538. Eulabes Javanensis Osb.
The Malayan Grackle.

Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

539. Lamprocorax Chalybeus Horsf.
The Glossy Tree-Starling.

Motley 105 Motley & Dillwyn 1855.

FAM. LXVI. ORIOLIDAE.

540. Oriolus Maculatus Vieill maculatus Vieill.
The Yellow Malayan Oriole.

1846 Low¹ 139 Schlegel 1867.

541. Oriolus xanthonotus Horsf. xanthonotus Horsf.
The Black-headed Malayan Oriole.

1841-7 Schwaner 141 Sclater 1863.

542. Oriolus xanthonotus Horsf. consobrinus Wardl.-Rams. Everett's Oriole.

H. H. Everett 229 Wardlaw-Ramsay 1879.

1. Everett (1889) notes that the Oriole recorded by Schlegel as O. indicus is identical with O. maculatus. This (and two other specimens) were obtained by Croockewit in 1851. Everett also notes a specimen in the British Museum registered as collected by Low in Borneo in 1846. He continues, "I include the species with considerable doubt, for it is very singular that so conspicuous a bird has not occurred to any one of the numerous collectors since 1846."

The Sarawak Museum has one example collected near Kuching in

1893.

543. Oriolus cruentus Wagl. vulneratus Sharpe.
Whitehead's Oriole. 1887 Whitehead 173 Sharpe 1887.

544. Oriolus Hosei Sharpe. Hose's Oriole.

C. Hose 191 Sharpe 1892.

FAM. LXVII. DICRURIDAE.

545. Dicrurus annectens Hodgs.
The Crow-billed Drongo.
Ussher 157 Sharpe 1878.

546. Dicruropsis pectoralis Wall. borneensis Sharpe.
The Bornean Hair-crested Drongo.

Treacher 161 Sharpe 1879.

547. Chaptia aenea Vieill. malayensis Blyth. The Malayan Bronzed Drongo.

1860 Motley 141 Sclater 1863.

548. Buchanga stigmatops Sharpe.
The Bornean Ashy Drongo.

1877 Burbidge 161 Sharpe 1879.

549. Dissemurus paradiseus Linn.
The Large Racquet-tailed Drongo.

1841-7 Schwaner 14 Bonaparte 1850.

FAM. LXVIII. CORVIDAE.

550. Corvus Macrorhynchus Wagl.
The Jungle-Crow. 1851 Croockewit 138a Schlegel 1859.

551. Corvus enca Horsf. compilator Richm.
The Slender-billed Crow.

1846 Schwaner 138a Schlegel 1859.

552. Dendrocitta occipitalis Mull. cinerascens Sharpe.

The Bornean Tree-pie. Treacher 163 Sharpe 1879.

553. Cissa chinensis Bodd. minor Cab.
The Malayan Green Magpie. Treacher 162 Sharpe 1879.

554. Cissa chinensis Bodd. jefferyi¹ Sharpe. Whitehead's Green Magpie.

1888 Whitehead 177 Sharpe 1888.

555. Platysmurus lecopterus Temm. aterrimus Temm. The Black Bornean Jay.

1826 Diard 221 Temminek 1825.

1. Hartert notes that "in view of the occurrence of two closely allied species together on Borneo, we cannot be too careful in regarding any Cissa as a subspecies of another."

Whitehead expressly states that jefferyi is only found above 4000 ft., minor only below 3000 ft. Therefore they are not found together and thus admirably fit the definition of a subspecies or geographical race, the one being the mountain form of the other. The only two specimens obtained on my recent expedition were one C. minor in secondary jungle at 3000 ft. (below the Minitindok gorge which forms the entrance to the higher jungle region of the mountain), and one C. jefferyi in virgin jungle at 4500 ft.

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Jour. Straits Branch

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